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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 304 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Congress Backs People's Front

Cabinet's Greetings TO SOLDIERS Of Spanish Freedom

Burma Separation Presents New Problem To Working Committee

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23.

The Working Committee adjourned at 5 p.m. after passing three resolutions, one permitting the Bombay delegates to attend the Faizpur session of the Congress, the second expressing sympathy and anxiety regarding Civil War in Spain and sending greetings to Spanish people and the third directing the A.I.C.C. to consider if any changes in Congress constitution were necessary in view of the separation of Burma.

The Committee meets again at 8 a.m. to-morrow, when the full quota of members, with the exception of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, is expected to be present.

OLD DELEGATES TO CONTINUE

Bombay's Representation Solved

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23.

The following communique has been issued about the Congress Working Committee meeting this afternoon:—

"The Committee considered the representation of Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the non-election of delegates from Bombay. The Committee was of the opinion that the procedure adopted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee after the President of the All-India Congress Committee had given his direction in the matter, was not correct. But in view of all circumstances and the fact that there was no intentional disobedience of the President's direction, the Committee decides that the old delegates from Bombay should continue to function during the Faizpur Congress, and after, till the fresh delegates are elected.

"But the Committee is of the opinion that such new delegates should be elected at the earliest possible opportunity after the Faizpur Congress, and in any event, not later than the end of February, 1937. After such elections of delegates, new members of the All-India Congress Committee should be elected.—United Press Congress Special.

Sympathy For Spanish People

The Working Committee passed the following resolution on the Spanish situation:—

"The Congress has followed with the deepest sympathy and anxiety the struggle that is going on in Spain between the people of Spain and a military group aided by foreign mercenary troops and Fascist Powers in Europe.

"The Congress realises that this struggle between democratic progress and Fascists is of great consequence to the future of the world and will affect the future of Imperialism and India. The Congress has noted without surprise that in this struggle the policy of Non-Intervention followed by the British Government has been such as to hamper in many ways the Spanish Government and people in fighting the Fascist rebels and has thus in effect aided these rebels who are being openly backed and helped by the Fascist.

"The Congress on behalf of the people of India sends greetings to the Spanish people and the assurance of their solidarity with them in this great struggle for liberty."

BURMA SEPARATION SEQUEL

Working Committee's Representative To Visit Province

The Committee passed the following resolution on Burma separation:—

"The Congress directs the All-India Congress Committee to consider what if any changes in the Congress constitution are necessitated by the political separation of Burma from India. The fate of the two countries has been linked together for ages past by strong cultural bonds and for many years they have struggled together for freedom against British imperialism. The political separation that is being enforced now against the wishes of a large body of Burmese opinion and in the interests of British Imperialism cannot weaken the old bonds and must not be permitted to come in the way of our joint struggle.

"Any decision about the place of Burma in the Congress constitution must be arrived at after consultation with the people of Burma and for this purpose the Working Committee should arrange for a representative to visit Burma in the event of any changes in the constitution in regard to Burma being considered desirable the All-India Congress Committee is authorised to incorporate them in the constitution and to give effect to them."

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 25th.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23.

The General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. announces that the Subjects Committee will meet at 2 p.m. on 25th and 26th.

It is learned Rajendra Prasad has wired s... was unable to come to-day.

WILL PRESIDENT SPRING SURPRISE?

Discusses Draft Of Resolution With Mahatmaji

FAIZPUR, Dec. 23.

"Will Pt. Jawaharlal spring a surprise upon the Working Committee?" is the question, which has started a train of lively speculation following the report that he has brought with him a batch of resolutions. His closest friends, including Mr. Kirpalani

Continued on page 7 Col—6

The President-Elect.

JAWAHAR'S CALL TO SOCIALISTS

Interpret Message In Terms Of India

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent the following message of greetings to the All-India Congress-Socialist Conference, held this afternoon:—

"I hope your deliberations will result in good to the great cause we have at heart. That cause today is best served by building up a powerful anti-Imperialist joint front in the country. It is obvious that the National Congress is the only organisation which can function as a joint front.

As you know, I am vastly interested in the Socialist approach to all questions. It is right that we should understand the theory underlying this approach. This helps to clarify our minds and give a purpose to our activities. But two aspects of this question fill my own mind. One is how to apply this approach to Indian condition. The other is how to speak of Socialism in the language of India.

"I think it is often forgotten that, if we are to be understood, we must speak the language of the country. I am not merely referring to the various languages of India. I am referring much more to the language of mind and heart, to the language which grows from a complex of associations of the past history and culture and present environment. So long as we do not speak in the same language which has that Indian mentality for the background, we lose a great measure of effectiveness.

"Merely to use words and phrases which may have meaning for us, but which are not current among the masses of India, is often a wasted effort. It is this problem of the approach to Socialism that occupies my mind—how to interpret it in terms of India, how to touch the hearts of people with its hope-giving and inspiring message.

"That is a question which I should like a Socialist to consider well."—United Press Congress Special.

Socialist Conference

Speech of Mr. Jayprakash Narayan, President of Socialist Conference appears on page 9.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

Workers And Students Wish Good Luck To Socialism

(From Our Correspondent).

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), December 23.

Two thousand people were present at the opening session of the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference. The Subjects Committee pandal where the Confer-

(Continued on page 7 Col. 1)

TALKS CENTRE ROUND MASS CONTACT

Roy Joins Mahatma In Parleys But Not In Prayers

FAIZFUR.

(Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

Mr. M. N. Roy had his first meeting with Gandhiji this evening, when he had conversations with him lasting an hour and a half.

Gandhiji received him with his usual cordiality, and made personal enquiries about his health, life in jail and details regarding his work in foreign countries.

It is understood that the discussion that ensued resolved itself into an effort by each to persuade the other to a closer understanding of his standpoint. Gandhiji is stated to have opened the discussion with an exposition of his plan to rejuvenate the dying village industries to rouse mass consciousness to a realisation of the need for freedom.

FOR CLOSER MASS CONTACT

Mr. Roy dwelt at length on his idea of how to bring Congress into closer contact with the masses, which according to him was the only way in which that body could be made organisationally stronger. He also reiterated his dislike of raising issues like Socialism, which according to him would result in side-tracking the main issue, namely, creation of United Anti-Imperialist Front for achievement of Independence was an objective common to both and perhaps they differed on the methods.

The conversation turned to Socialism and its claim of remedies of the present day's evils. Mr. Roy, it appears, explained what Socialism was.

MAHATMA'S REQUEST

Towards the close of the interview at Gandhiji's request Mr. Roy undertook to reduce to writing his thoughts on the need of strengthening Congress so that Gandhiji might consider them and see if he could persuade the Working Committee to adopt a resolution based upon them. It was prayer time when Mr. Roy was about to depart. Gandhiji invited him to participate in it. Mr. Roy, however, pleaded his belief in efficacy of prayer was not very serious. Gandhiji then made effort to convince him how great was the need for prayer and how much it had meant to himself.

Mr. Roy is again meeting Gandhiji sometime to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

HOSTILITIES IN CHINA SUSPENDED

NANKING: Dec. 23.

Hostilities against the rebels at Sianfu have been suspended for three days at the request of Dr. T. V. Soong, who has arrived at Sianfu accompanied by Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek and Mr. Donald.—Reuter.

AMARSINGH TO PLAY IN QUADRANGULAR FINAL?

It is reliably understood that Amarsingh, the Test player from Kathiawad and the speed trundler of the Hindu side will be available to play in the final round of the Quadrangular between Hindus and winners of the match between Parsis and Europeans. He has now, it is learnt, improved much in health.

The other members of the team are likely to be the same as those who played in the first-round in the match between Hindus v. Muslims.

Quadrangular Report On Page 16

MAHATMA LOOKS TO ERA OF MIGHTY WOMANHOOD

AHMEDABAD: Dec. 23.

The All-India Women's Conference commenced its session under the presidentship of Mrs. Margaret Cousins. A large number of delegates from different provinces of India and from Ceylon, England and other countries attended.

Messages were received by the Conference from Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mahatma Gandhi's message runs as follows:—

"I have been old giving messages. Still if you need one from me, I can say that until women establish their womanhood, the progress of India in all directions is impossible. When women whom we call "Abala" become "Sabala," all those who are helpless will become powerful."

After Lady Ramanbhai Nilkanth had welcomed the delegates, Mrs. Cousins read her presidential address. The Conference then adjourned.—United Press.

WAR SCARE AT KARACHI

Uneasiness On Market Lead To Scarcity Of Shipment

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

The currency of rumours about the probable outbreak of a war has caused uneasiness among the business circles of Karachi. Merchants appear to be uncertain about their position. Despite high freight rate and great demand, tonnage is scarce.

The price of wheat is on the increase. So is that of paper. Advices received from Europe indicate that the price of raw materials is rising and commodities are likely to run short.—United Press.

NON-INTERVENTION TO BE ENFORCED

Control Of War Materials Into Spain

LONDON, Dec. 23

The Non-Intervention Committee, after reviewing the replies from the Spanish belligerents on the scheme of control, has approved a detailed plan for the supervision of imports of war material into Spain by land and sea.

January 1 has been fixed as the time limit for replies from the Governments concerned. If acceptance can be obtained by then, the scheme will be forwarded to both parties in Spain for approval within a limit of ten days.—Reuter.

LOSSES OF GOVT. FORCES

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Government forces left 125 dead foreigners on the battlefield when they retreated from the village of Boadilla Del Monte, west of Madrid, according to an insurgent broadcast from Seville, which added that a flag captured by the insurgents bore the inscription "The Third International Brigade" in Russian.—Reuter.

SNAKE AS SIGNALLER!

TILAK NAGAR, December 23.

Something like a panic prevailed at the telegraph office at Tilak Nagar to-night, when a poisonous snake was found crawling inside the instrument room at midnight.

A telegraph signaller who was busy dashing off press messages noticing it raised an alarm which brought all members of the staff on the scene and it was eventually killed.—United Press.

This Double Standard Of Morality Must Go

WOMEN AS ECONOMIC UNITS IN LIFE

Mrs. Cousins Pleads For New Valuation Of Their Status In Society

"All women's struggles for reforms when analysed are our expression of revolt against a double standard. There has been acquiescence everywhere in the idea that there shall be one standard for men, and another different for women. There is a double standard in morality, in wages, in education, in citizenship, in opportunities for work and service, in religions. Here lies the Centre of the women's movement.

NEW VALUES

"Having become aware of the injustices, cruelty and depreciation under which the mass of women suffer because of the double standard we are determined to establish ourselves, as an order of humanity, equal in spiritual degree to our brothers, and in every section of the social and economic framework to be valued by the economic worth of the work we do, and not by 'sex'," declared Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, addressing the All-India Women's Conference, which commenced its 11th Annual Session at Ahmedabad on Wednesday.

Share As Co-worker

Mrs. Cousins demanded that "the married woman in the home be legally entitled in her own right as a co-worker for the family and the country to a defined proportion of the income of her living husband, a due proportion of his assets when he dies and, if he has none, then the State should give her a pension and a maintenance allowance for each child up to sixteen years of age, while she rears them as Wards of State.

THE FUNDAMENTAL

This is not so-called endowment of motherhood, it is the expression of the economic value of the 'work' of the women in the homes. Unless this economic value is given to women who work in the homes, all laws giving the widow property and inheritance rights are only a minor detail of the revaluation of women needed.

Fundamentals Of Problem

AHMEDABAD, Wednesday.

In the course of her presidential address Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins at the 11th Annual Session of the All-India Women's Conference at Ahmedabad on Wednesday, said:—

Ten years of work carried out by this Conference lie completed behind us as to-day we start our deliberations and our dreams for the first year of a new decade of service. Our first duty is to thank the Inner Powers which rule our human destinies for blessing our endeavours to mould the world nearer to our heart's desires, and for granting to the small pioneering band who started this Conference at Poona in 1927 success beyond their first limited schemes.

MY ADOPTED COUNTRY

I cannot adequately express my happiness at the affection and confidence which you have shown me in electing me as your President this year. I feel deeply the honour you have done me in considering me as truly one of yourselves. From the day I landed in Madras about this time twenty-one years ago to join Dr. Annie Besant I have felt spiritually at home; politically, as an Irish-woman, equally at home; physically, thank God, full of energy and good health; and coming straight from full participation in the valuable experiences of the struggle for votes for women in Britain and Ireland I soon realised that I had much to learn from you my Indian sisters, and that anything I could do side by side with you in your struggles for freedom would not repay all I received from this great land full of Beauty, Philosophy, Peace, Simplicity of Life; Ahimsa, and from the Hindu conception of Ardhanarishwara, the duel Being, Half-Lord, Half-Lady, Divine Equality, Father-Mother of all creation; and from the Moslem acceptance of the spiritual equality of man and woman as expressed in the explicit language of the Koran.

I have adopted India as my home for this life and it is a privilege for me to work in any and every way for its restoration to supreme dignity. Though I identify myself with your hopes and interests I do not feel worthy of your largeness of heart in overleaping the boundaries of nationalism and thus demonstrating that we are a solidarity of sisters in a world where the woes of women are similar everywhere.

Despite my inadequacy, especially as regards language (though I struggle to learn Hindi) I shall do my best to be a President worthy to follow the more eminent and brilliant Presidents of the past years.

SAGE OF SABARMATI

Last year our Conference was entertained with royal honours in what I may call the Women's Kingdom of Travancore, and in that matriarchal State we saw in operation many of the reforms for which we are straining, such as inheritance rights for women and the proportion of one literate girl to every two literate boys.

To-day we are back again in a Presidency of India, not an Indian State. We are happily in the city for so many years blessed by the presence of the Sage of Sabarmati, Mahatma Gandhi, and we have to be worthy of the continued benediction of that holy patriot-reformer who brought our womanhood and its power of service and national sacrifice more

(Continued on page 12)

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an L.C.P.S. or M.B.B.S. for the Goregaon and Manori Dispensaries on Rs. 60-10-150 with free quarters at the Goregaon Dispensary and a P.T.A. of Rs. 30 p.m. For further conditions of service apply before the 15th January 1937 to the President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri. (4558)

Wanted Show Room Managers on Rs. 75 plus allowance and Paid Agents on Rs. 35 p.m. to push on best toilet and washing soaps, confectionery, stationery goods, cigarettes, match boxes, machines, parts, novelties. Cheapest prices. Large prospects to responsible men. Apply to The Allianz Industrial Corporation, Ltd., Tuticorin. (7496).

Wanted experienced and competent Weaving Master with technical qualifications for up-country mills. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected, Box No. 7461, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduate Lady Teachers for the Society's Girls' High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating the optional subjects and previous experience, to the Hony. Secretaries, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Bombay No. 2. (7479).

Wanted— Experienced Managers and Operators for a Talkie Cinema and B.Com. Accountants and Typists (preferably Digamber Jains). Apply with testimonials and minimum salary acceptable to:—Box No. 7486, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Typist for a part-time service from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. able to correspond in English concerning business matters. Apply with full details to the Post Box No. 2094, "Bombay Chronicle." (7488).

12. TO BE LET.

54D, Grant Road, near Bridge. Nice self-contained flats to let. Moderate rent. Apply on premises. (7495).

Hornby Building 174 Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms, flats for office, club, school, hotel, residence with lift. Rent 20/- to 250/-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19 Bastion Road, Telephone: 20357. (7390).

27. HOTELS

Enjoy Christmas cheerfully at Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar. Enviably situated luxurious bungalow with every comfort under the most efficient management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road Dadar. Telephone 42919. (7438).

26. BOARDING HOUSES

The excellent and tasteful food of the SABARKANTHA BOARDING HOUSE will certainly satisfy you. A trial will convince. Behind Mambadevi Post. 7469.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Coaching Classes for March, April examinations. Trained graduate teachers. Special attention to backward students. Tardeo Tuition Classes, Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. Branch at Sarkari Tabela, Girgaum. (7493).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman with large capital desires to join in partnership in famous Motor Car Agency Concern. Write Box No. 7462, "Bombay Chronicle."

71 AGENTS WANTED.

Old established Madras Firm (Incorporated in England) desire appointment sole Selling Agents South India for Indian Mill producing Piece Goods, Cotton Yarns, Apply Box No. 4541, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send ½ Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute. 11 West. Connaught Road, Poona

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Use Bhavishyodaya Charm Rs. 5 and be happy. Ask unsolved question with Re. 1, Race Tips, Cotton, Silver, Shares Expert, Ishwarprasad Joshi, Astrologer Palmist, 38, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 'Prosperity' book 2 annas stamps. (7473)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 27806 on the life of Mr. Mohamed Ali (deceased), it is hereby declared that duplicate thereof will be issued to his son Mr. Mohamed Yusif the beneficiary of the policy if no objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

T. V. M. SWAMI,
Acting Manager,
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Lahore.
(7494)

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD. Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDESURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January, 1937. 4350

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for running a duly certified motor vessel for the Marwa Manori Ferry from 1st of April 1937 to 31/3/38 before 12th February 1937. Tender forms will be supplied on application.

Every tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500/- which will be forfeited if any of the conditions are not complied with or if the motor launch is not run from 1st April definitely.

The tenders are subject to a reserve bid and the Board does not bind itself to accept any tender

C. D. BARFIVALA.
President.
District Local Board, B. S. D.
Andheri.
23rd Dec. 1936
4563.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that New Scrip pursuant to the reduction scheme recently sanctioned by the Court is in course of preparation, and in order to enable the New Scrip to be issued to the Shareholders entitled, the Share Registers of the Company will be finally closed on the 14th January, 1937. No transfer of Old Shares will be recognised after that date, and the issue of the New Scrip will be made only to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 14th January, 1937. Receipts for shares deposited for Transfer from the date of this notice will be issued by the Company, and New Share Certificates rendered necessary by the rearrangement of the Capital of the Company will be issued in exchange therefor on or after the 1st day of February, 1937.

Registered Shareholders are requested to deposit their existing share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, not later than the 14th January, 1937, for the purpose of having New Scrip issued in exchange.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
22nd December, 1936.
4564.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET NEWS HEAR THEM UNDER YOUR ROOF ON PILOT RADIO
Enquire for full season hire rates.
CHICAGO RADIO,
129, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Telephones: 21406 & 24963.
4553.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 852 OF 1936.

Re: CHANDULAL AMTHALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Girgaum Back Road and carrying on business under the firm name of Chandulal & Co., present whereabouts unknown: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: GULAM NABI JAMALBHAI MANSURI:
..... Petitioning Creditor.

An order has this day been made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4570.

NOW RUNNING.....
DEVIKA RANI
in
JANMA BHOOMI
AT
OPERA HOUSE
(SEVENTH WEEK)
Coming Attraction.....
Bombay Talkies Latest
IZZAT
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Milner Safe, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Portable Typewriter, Chesterfield Sets Wardrobes, etc.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm to-day.

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Steamer	Arrive	Depart
Koshin Maru	11th Dec	25th Dec
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Borneo ,,	22nd ,,	4th Jan,
Buyo ,,	29th ,,	11th ,,
Tatin ,,	5th Jan.	23rd ,,
Glasgow ,,	14th ,,	27th ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd ,,	4th Feb
Kurohime ,,	30th ,,	6th ,,
Thames ,,	27th ,,	10th ,,

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf and returning Bombay on 23-11-36.

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PLAZA
To-night and To-morrow 3-30, 6-20 & 10 P.M.
First great outdoor Romance filmed entirely in colour
"TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"
NEXT SATURDAY
SHOW BOAT

BRILLIANT TAMIL TALKIE
SRIMAT
"MAHA BARATHAM"
Starring:—
Mr. NAT ANNAJIRAO,
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Mr. RAVANA TIRUVANGUDA.
At Your Favourite Theatre
PLAZA
THURSDAY, 24TH
FRIDAY, 25TH
SATURDAY, 26TH
At 10-30 A. M. Morning
Balcony Seats could be Reserved Beforehand.

The Great Treat For XMAS.....
The Greatest Devotional Picture of the Century ...
TUKARAM
प्रभात चित्र
FRABHAT'S Super Production based on the life-story of Maharashtra's great Poet-Philosopher
Directed by V. DAMLE and S. FATEHLAL.
A Picture that you must enjoy with your family
TUKARAM
now in its
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
at
CENTRAL
Talkies: Girgaum Naka
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee To-day, To-morrow, on Sat., Sun and Holidays.

3RD GLORIOUS WEEK
It's the grandest entertainment in the city at present with
A Magic blend of Pathos and Laughter
by
India's only Woman Director
BAI JADDANBAI
The "SANGEET" Pride Presentation
Call of the Soul
or
HRADAYA MANTHAN
CONTINUOUSLY DRAWING HEAVY CROWDS
at the
CINEMA **MAJESTIC**
DAILY THREE SHOWS AT 5-15, 8 AND 10-45 P.M.
To-day, To-morrow: Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE
COMMENCING THURS. 24TH DEC.
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AND SPECIAL MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON THURS., FRI., SAT., AND SUNDAY.

"TARZAN IS HERE!"
Each morning he woke her with a kiss ... and now, his strong arms were ready to defend her against every jungle attack! Girls! There's a new and mighty love-thrill in the grandest of all the Tarzan romances!
Their tree-top love nest
WEISSMULLER
The one and only Tarzan in the new picture it took two years to make
TARZAN ESCAPES
with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
Based upon the characters created by Edgar Rice Burroughs
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Directed by RICHARD THORPE

Plans open at theatre. 'Phone 20286.

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From To-day Thursday 24th December 1936
Glorious and Glamorous MUKHTAR BEGUM
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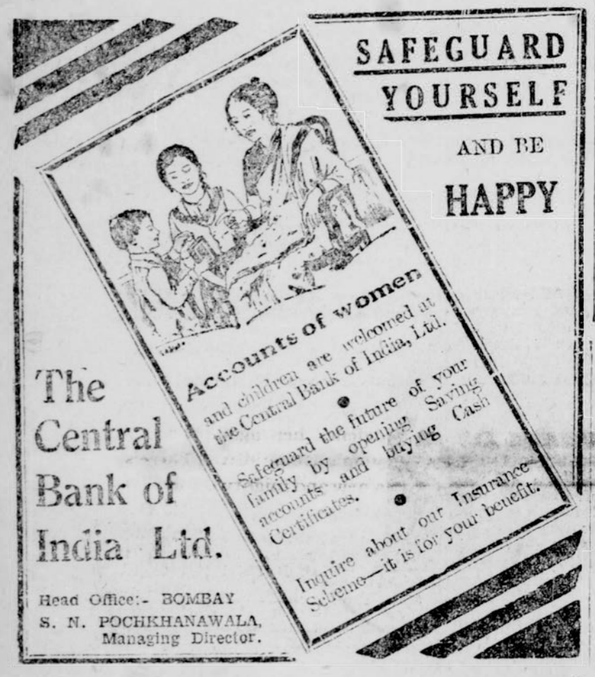
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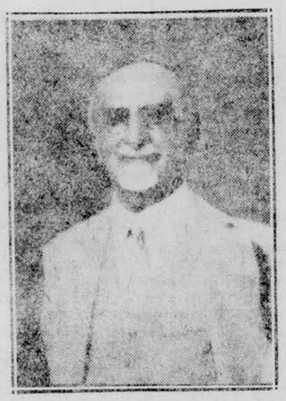
Elected To Council Of State

Raja Govindlal Shivlal
Congress Candidate
(Topped Poll)

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani
Stood As Independent



Sir Phiroze Sethna (Liberal)
Sat In Old Council

BASSEIN PEASANTS' PLIGHT

Reduction And Remission Of Land Revenue And Other Taxes Urged

The sixth annual general meeting of the agriculturists of Bassein Taluka was held on Sunday last in Mr. Bhaiji Raut's Bungalow at Vikhrewadi near Bassein under the Presidentship of Mr. Manmohandas Lallubhai Pratap, High Court Pleader, to consider the present deplorable state of agriculturists.

Resolutions were passed requesting the Government to consider the present deplorable state of the agriculturists and grant reduction in the land revenue assessment, cancellation of increased non-agriculturists assessment, to allow the agriculturists to pay land revenue in three instalments instead of two as at present and to stop collecting extra local funds cess which is collected for compulsory and free education at the rate of one anna per rupee on land revenue as the District School Board, Thana, has not so far thought of giving compulsory education.

To Pre-War Scale

The meeting also resolved to request the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to reduce the freight charges on betel-leaves, banana and vegetable and bring down to the level of pre-war scale, as present prices of these commodities being below the pre-war prices at the present freight charges which indirectly effect the poor agriculturists add to their plight.

An election meeting of Indian Christian Women was held at Dabul on Sunday last and addressed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh Mr. Joachim Alva and others.

VOTE SOLIDLY FOR CONGRESS

It's The One Institution Worth Fighting For, Says Mrs. Hansa Mehta

A well-attended meeting of Indian Christian women, both Protestants and Catholics, held on Sunday last at the Indo-Lusitania Hall, Girgaum, registered its emphatic support in favour of the candidature of Mr. Joachim Alva, the Congress nominee for the Bombay City Indian Christian constituency.

It was a sight to see Protestant and Catholic women filling up the audience, despite counter attractions and, though very large numbers did not turn up it was an excellent beginning, as it was for the first time that a meeting of Indian Christian women was held in the City for purely political action.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta presided and amongst the speakers were Mr. Joachim Alva, Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Ivy Saldanha and Miss Violet Hari.

Don't Divide Country

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the chairman of the meeting, called upon her Christian sisters not to divide the country into communal apartments but to think in terms of slavery and exploitation as against pure and undiluted domination. Indian Christian women could make a vast contribution towards nationalism, if they stirred up their menfolk and brought them into the fighting line. Much depended on the women as to how the men conducted themselves in the social and political spheres.

The Indian National Congress is the one institution worth fighting for and it is the bounden duty of Indian Christian women in the City to vote for Mr. Alva and work for his success at the polls.

Mr. Joachim Alva, who was then called upon to address the gathering, hailed the occasion as a landmark in the history of Indian Christian women in the City, for it was the first time when they met for such a vigorous political action. Numbers didn't count and if quality was to be rated, then they would embark on success. Mr. Joachim Alva exhorted the Indian Christian women to give the lead to their sisters as excellent mothers and model patriots.

Vote Solidly For Congress

Mrs. Ivy Saldanha made an exceedingly eloquent speech. The Indian National Congress with its history, traditions and ideals should command the respect and homage of every woman in the country, whether she was Christian or non-Christian. If Indian Christian women did not fulfil their ordinary duties, woe betide unto them. It was too late in the day to tell them these elementary lessons. They should realise the gravity of the situation and vote solidly for the Congress.

Miss Violet Hari, M.A., LL.B., daughter of the late Rev. Laxman Hari, a well-known Minister of the Church of England, made a stirring call to all Indian Christian voters to accord their support to the Congress candidate. She made a special appeal to her Protestant brethren, both men and women to vote for Mr. Joachim Alva, for he had striven more than anyone else in the city to bring the Protestants and Catholics into one political field, despite their denominational differences.

Miss Hari concluded with a fervent appeal to all Indian Christian women to work for the Indian National Congress.

FAILED TO ANSWER ROLL-CALL

Member Of "Criminal Tribes" Jailed For Three Months

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Kurkar Sada, a member of the "Criminal Tribes," who was arrested on 21st December for having failed to give his roll call at the Gamdevi Police Station on 22nd November and since absconded, was sentenced to 3 months' R.I. by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was out of Bombay during the period on account of the riots.

He had two previous convictions and was found guilty by the Magistrate.

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Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Summerheyes And Bromley Help Europeans To Enter Final

(BY J. C. MAITRA).

When the game was adjourned on Tuesday evening, the prospects of the Europeans were none too bright. They had allowed the Parsis many more runs than they deserved to put on on their batting display and lost two valuable wickets for 54 runs. The overnight not-outs, Summerheys and Bromley, however, changed the whole complexion of the game by batting with remarkable patience and perseverance lasting over 245 and 216 minutes respectively and contributing 109 and 96 in the process. There is not the least doubt that but for their magnificent partnerships, the Europeans would have found it very very difficult to overpower the tenacious opponents. The whole credit for their success therefore goes to these two players.

CONGRATULATIONS, SUMMERHEYS!

I heartily congratulate Summerheys on scoring a century in his first appearance in the Quadrangular. He played the correct game throughout—hitting the loose balls and leaving alone the wrong ones—and collected the runs in an effortless style. But for the two chances he gave when nearing the century, his play was without blemish.

His partner was more graceful in style and perfect in the execution of his strokes. It was a real treat to watch Bromley negotiate the varied attacks of the Parsis. His was an altogether faultless innings and it is a matter of great regret that he missed the coveted three figures by a bare boundary hit.

INTERESTING RECORDS.

The partnership between these two batsmen produced 197 runs which falls only 12 runs short of the record for third wicket registered by D. H. D. Kanga and J. S. Warden in 1912 against the Mahomedans. It has, however, surpassed the second record established by J. H. Parsons and W. R. Rhodes in 1921 against the Hindus, by a similar figure.

In this connection, it will be interesting to recall the world record here. It stands to the credit of the Australians who put on 389 against M. C. C. at Lord's in 1934. W. H. Ponsford scored 281 and S. J. McCabe 192 of it.

EUROPEAN BATTING UNCONVINCING.

By the end of the day the Europeans piled up 352 runs for the loss of 9 wickets and made their position absolutely safe for the final. It is worthy of note, however, that the batting capacity of the others was not very convincing—barring Scaife, of course, who was unfortunately run out while trying to steal an extra run in partnership with his skipper. Although the bowling was hopelessly tired and without sting they could not make much of it. On the other hand, Longfield and Hopkins, two of their best men, were dismissed rather cheap for 33 and 22 respectively—and were bowled out too. I wonder how they will fare against the superior attack of the Hindus.

VAJIFDAR'S MISTAKE

I cannot commend the way Vajifdar, the Parsi captain, handled his bowling stock. He depended far too much and far too long at times on Palsetia and Minoo Patel. He utilised Havewalla fairly judiciously, I must say, but he never did any justice to himself. He took charge of the attack rather infrequently and short durations and never allowed himself the opportunity of gaining the upper-hand.

NARIMAN IN COLD STORAGE.

He appeared overtaxed with the changing of the field than with the bowling, especially when Summerheys and Bromley sent his men on a leather-hunting expedition. I was most surprised to notice that he never entrusted Nariman who is a slow bowler of some merit, with the ball. Canteenwalla might have been tried also. The only way to break off a determined partnership is to give the batsmen as many types of bowling as possible and change them as often as occasion demands. An experienced cricketer like Hami Vajifdar knows it as well as any critic of the game. If he had done that the result of the game might have been altogether different.

FAULTS IN FIELDING.

The Parsi fielding was not as smart and effective as I had expected it to be with so many youngsters in the team. I believe their patience and steadiness were taxed a good deal by constant changes of positions. Owing to a right and a left-hander batting in the great partnership mentioned above, they had to shift from place to place every now and then. On the top of it, Vajifdar would make alterations of the field time and again—more or less needlessly to all appearances. Then the fielders on many occasions tried to hit the stumps, instead of returning the ball to the wicket-keeper promptly. In throwing also they made mistakes which cost them quite a good number of runs.

DRAW OR DEFEAT?

Vajifdar was unlucky in losing the services of Khot early in the day and of Meherhomji in the afternoon which handicapped him to a certain extent. I hope they will be fit enough to take their places in the field to-day. It is now practically certain that the match will end in a draw in favour of the Europeans unless a miracle happens. They have already taken a lead of 72 runs and may increase it to 100 this morning. If Larwood gets going and the European fielding becomes faultless, the Parsis may be out for a poor score and thereby get defeated. To avoid this the Parsi batsmen will have to wield their willow with great caution and clear judgment to-day. If they bat as rashly as they did in the first innings, a defeat is certain for them.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The City Coroner's Jury returned the verdict that the death of Banarasilal Hardevdas, was caused by opium poisoning voluntarily administered at the inquest to-day

Banarashilal Hardevdas (25), was a Mehta in the employ of Ramkissondas Sagarmall, and was living at Kalbadevi Road.

On Monday last he was found lying unconscious in his room.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died to-day.

Din Mahomed was arrested by Nagpada Police yesterday on the roof of Wool Building at Duncan Road, which was set fire to on Monday at 9 p.m.

The suspect was questioned about his presence there but he was it is stated, unable to give satisfactory answers.

He was remanded into police custody for a period of one week at Mazagaon Court to-day.

Nearly twenty persons arrested during the last city riots were ordered to be discharged by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Several others, including Hindus and Muslims, who were either on bail, or in custody were further remanded and bail periods of many were extended till January 6, on Wednesday at the Mazagaon Court.

Mahadeo Gangaram Pawar was sentenced to 6 months R. I. on having been found guilty of theft in a building in Lamington Road on 6th December last, by the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate.

The Accused who admitted three previous convictions on similar charges pleaded guilty.

In the case, he had committed theft of clothes.

Ebrahim Ulledin was arrested this morning for causing hurt with a dangerous weapon to one Shaikh Hussain Abdulla.

The suspect was remanded to Police custody till January 6 by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Wednesday.

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7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Theatre Organ. 8-0 The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force. (By permission of the Air Council); conductor, Squadron-Leader R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. From the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 8-45 Pianoforte Music. 8-55 A Carol Service. From King's College Chapel, Cambridge. 9-40 Musical Interlude. 9-45 'Under Big Ben.' A talk by Howard Marshall. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 Old-time Dance Music. 10-30 Close Down.

Bombay Programmes

(TIME: A.M.)

11-0 Light Classical Music. By Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 12-0 noon. Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds)

(TIME: P.M.)

1-0 Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. (Recorded). 4-0 Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds). 5-15 A Musical Interlude. 5-30 "For Children only." By Aunties Mary Marion and Zena. And Members of the Birthday Club. 6-30 A Recorded Recital. By Richard Crooks Tenor. 7-0 Mendoza and His Orchestra. 8-20 Carillon Concert. On The Bells of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba (Relayed from the Church). 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Christmas Carols. By the Salvation Army Songsters Brigades. 9-30 Talk (English) "Lives of the Great Men." The Search for Freedom. By W. H. Russell. 9-45 The News. 10-0 Gangubai of Hubli. In Light Classical Music. With Sarangi Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 Kc/ s.

(TIME: A.M.)

8-0 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Hindi books" No. 9. Bharat Bharti. By Ram Chandra Sharma. 9-15 Usman Khan. (Turakwa tohe ban pari." Khayal Lalit. "Nala-i-dil ki thi talash naghma-i-nae nawaz men. "Nala-i-ne de sada main hun shikastah saz men. (Simab.) 9-35 Benazir Bai. "Kisi ki chah men yun kaun beqarar rahe. "Loban peh dam rahe ankhon men intizar rahe." Just-o-ju hai mujhe uske jise pa bhi na sakun "Woh tamanna hai keh jo dil se mita bhi na sakun." "Jao jao sayyan ham se na bolo." Dadra. 10-0 AIR Orchestra C. Jonpuri. (With an introduction of the ragni). 10-15 Ghulam Farid. "Tamam Manzar-i-hasti ko ek kar de. "Phir apni shara,-i-mahabat juda juda karde." "Phir mujhe dida-i-tar yad aya. "Dil jigar tashna-i-faryad aya." (Ghalib).

(TIME: P.M.)

12-30 AIR Orchestra C. (Megh) (With an introdution of the rag.) 12-45 Ghulam Farid. "Shanah jab zulf-i-maumbar se ulajh kar nikla, 'Ham yeh samjhe keh hamara di-i-muztar nikla." (Dagh.) 12-55 Benazir Bai. "Parde men yar ka dushwar ho gaya. "Alam tamam talib-i-didar ho gaya." Qawwali. 1-5 Usman Khan. "Piya nahin ae." Khayal Dhanasri. "Kuch ajab lutf tira teer-i-nazar rakhta hai. 'Janta hai wuhi jo zakham-i-jigar rakhta hai." (Jalil). 1-30 "Melodies We All Know." (A Recorded Programme.) 5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani.) 5-20 AIR Orchestra B. Tankika. (With an introduction to the ragni.) 5-35 Ghulam Farid. "Jurm kia hai kuch nahin lekin zarur itna to hai. "Tum ko mere dil ne chaha hai qasur itna to hai (Ali). "O mere dil ki dunya barbad karnewale." Khamsah. 5-55 Kamod On Sitar. 6-5 Benazir Bai. "Main ne lakhon ke bol sahe sitamgar tere live." Dadra. "Sun le ri nandiya." Thumri T lang. 6-23 Mouth Organ. By Ghulam Farid. (Assisted by AIR Orchestra B.) 6-30 "For Villagers Only.' (Delhi Market Rates at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Benazir Bai. "Mar dala najariya milae ke." Dadra. 7-40 Ghulam Farid. "Sar-i-mahfil tu apna kam chashm-i-fitnagar karna. "Udhar ki kuchh idhar karna idhar ki kuchh udhar karna." (Jurm.) 7 50 Usman Khan. "Ao more mandarwa." Khayal Shankra. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Looking Ahead" No. 7. Philosophy. By Prof. Malik Ahmed Husain. 8-15 AIR Orchestra A. (I have not forgotten thee). "Naqshi-i-khayal dil se mitaya nahin hanuz." "8-30 Ghulam Farid. "Gul-i-khush roug ko paimanah kaha karta hun, "Sehn-i-gulshan ko main khumkhanah kaha karta hun." (Faiz). 8-40 Benazir Bai. "Piya tori tirchhi najar lage piari." Dadra. 8-50 Usman Khan. "Tum bin kam ho dhir dharayya." Khayal Khambavati. "Koi umid bar nahin ati. "Koi Surat nazar nahin ati." (Ghalib). 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English: "The Way of the world." No 16. Current Events in Europe. By Dr. Percival Spear. 10-0 A Variety Concert. By The "Albion Concert Party."

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s, 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

(TIME: A.M.)

11-36 SB A Concert. By The Grand Hotel. Orchestra. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.)

Cathedral. 12-36 p.m. SB. "A Christmas Potpourri." Arranged and directed by Nina Vanese (Soprano). Supported by Gracia Duveck. (Elocutionist.) Alyse Bourrillion. (Syncopated Pianist). Andy Gemmell (Humourous Entertainer.) Harry Arakie (Bariton.) Con Aston. (Pianist.) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 Religious Talk: "Uddhab-Srikrishna Sangbad." No. 2. By Amulya Krishna Bhattacharya. 2-6 Bengali Song By Bibhuti Chatterjee (Blind Singer.) 2-16 Recitation By Kumar Binode Bhusan Roy. 2-26 Rabindra Sangit By Bani Kanta Guha. 2-36 Talk: "Readings from the Bhagavat Geeta." By Bishnu Sarma. 2-51 Instrumental Music. By The Happy Quartette. 5-0 A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 Violin Recital By Ganga Charan Nandy. 5-46 Bhajan by Shyamapada Mukherjee. 6-1 Bengali Thungri by Jagabandu Chakravarty. 6-16 An Unknown Raga. Explained and Demonstrated by Prof. Kader Bux. 6-36 "Bada Diner Matoara." Performed by the Members of Basanti Vidyabithi. Written and Produced by Nani Das Gupta. 8-6 SB. Talk: "The Significance of Christmas." By N. Chatterjee. 8-21 SB. Modern Bengali song by Kumar Sachin Deb Burman. 8-41 SB. Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 SB. The News and Announcements. 9-1 SB. Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 SB. The News and Announcements. 9-21 SB. Talk (English): "India's Position in the World of Sport." No. 3. Field Sports, Cricket, Football and Hockey. By Bertie Meyer. 9-36 SB. "Krismas Kake." A Seasonal Mixture full of good cheer with a dressing of Yuletide Spirit Ingredients: Zona Ross. Collette. Cosmo Parke. Johnny Walker. 10-6 SB. "Round The Town." Christmas Gala Cabaret. (Relayed from "Firpo's Restaurant.)

Phohi Programme

WAVELENGTH 25.57m.

19-0 Nationel Anthem—opening announcement. 19-05 Music. 19-10 The latest news from Holland. 19-20 Meeting of the Phohi Club. 19-45 Music. 19-55 Talk. 20-15 Christmas Carols. 20-30 Talk 20-50 Church-bells.

Java Programme

4-45 Light gram. Music. 9-0 Light Music. 9-40 Religious Talk. 10-0 Weather Report and Hot pot 10-30 Richard Schmidberger Trio. 11-20 News. 11-30 Luch Concert 12-30 Dance Music. 12-20 News. 16-0 The Boswell Sisters. 16-15 For the boys.

16-45 Chris Blignaut Sings. 17-0 News. 17-20 Opera Concert Richard Wagner Programme. 18-30 Weekly Foreign News Report. 18-55 Operette Music. 20-0 Popular Programme. 20-45 Concert by Philadelphia Symphie Orchestra. 21-45 Christmas mass from the Batavia Cathedral.

"AJ-KAL" TO BE OUT SHORTLY

Mr. Bakoolesh Declares Himself Publisher Of New Gujarati Weekly

Mr. Ramji Arjun Bakoolesh, a Bombay journalist, appeared today before Sir H. P. H. Dastur. Chief Presidency Magistrate, and declared himself as the printer and publisher of a new Gujarati weekly "Aj-Kal."

The paper will shortly be coming out under the joint editorship of Messrs. Ravishanker Mehta, Jitubhai Mehta and Bakoolesh.

'COME ON STEVE'

Steve Donoghue, the world famous jockey and winner of six Derbys, now in India, caricatured on the Mahaluxmi Race Course. The profession of jockeying is being retained in the family. His son, who has taken to the Turf, holds out, according to his father a promising future and is already shaping very well.

NO NIGHT TRADING

Cotton Clerks Picket Entrance To Ring Of Marwari Bazaar

The night session of the local forward cotton market which is to remain open from 8 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. again failed to transact any business on Tuesday night.

The members of the Cotton Staff Union are determined to prevent this move and picketed the entrance of the trading ring of the Marwari Bazaar last night.

It was thus difficult to do any business and 'bonafide' brokers who have sympathy with their staff also show no eagerness to do business at night which is supposed mostly to be of a speculative character.

RED CROSS PAGEANT

The most stirring event of the end of the Bombay season will be a spectacular pageant to be held on Mahaluxmi Race Course on March 29, 1937, in aid of the Disaster Relief Fund inaugurated by the Bombay Red Cross General Committee.

The Silver Jubilee Committee's contribution of Rs. 33,000 already handed over will be used as a nucleus and the Pageant Committee of which H. E. Lord Brabourne is a patron and Mr. Sultan Chinoy Chairman is aiming at adding Rs. 60 000 to the fund to bring it up to almost a lakh of rupees.

Under Mr. Chinoy's chairmanship an influential committee has already started work. Its members include Mrs. Broomfield; Major-General S. J. P. Scobell; Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield; Mr. I. H. Tauton; Mr. T. E. Streatfield; Major A. J. Snelling; Mr. A. McCullough; Mr. H. E. Ormerod; Mr. C. C. Gulliland; Mr. Alastair MacRae and Mr. C. W. E. U'ren.

The Committee is very optimistic about the success of the pageant and it is anticipated that the net income will be considerably more than Rs. 60,000. So it has been decided to distribute the balance up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 equally between the Bombay Women's Club and the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. Should the income exceed Rs. 65 000 the surplus will be made over to such charities as may be approved later.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "NEMO".)

1st Race

FREE STEP	 1
RATHLORN	 2
RESOLVE	 3

2nd Race

STARLIGHT	 1
AJWAD	 2
TAJ SUBBAN	 3

3rd Race

SAIF ANTAR	 1
NO LIMIT	 2
THE KNUT	 3

4th Race

CASANOVA	 1
BASTION	 2

5th Race

GHOJ AL SAAD	 1
SAIF AL IRAQ	 2
TAJ SHAMAMA	 3

6th Race

JILL'S FIRST	 1
CYBO	 2
ASHVARAJ	 3

7th Race

DIAMOND SHOWER	 1
EAY MONK	 2

8th Race

SWIFT REYNARD	 1
CHEAP JACK	 2
ROYAL PRINCE	 3

9th Race

KRISHNA	 1
AL HAMIL	 2
JAHAN ARA	 3

DOUBLE

SAIF ANTAR and JILL'S FIRST

TREBLE

GHOJ AL SA'AD, DIAMOND SHOWER & SWIFT REYNARD.

EUROPEANS FLOG PARSI BOWLING

(Continued from page 16)

that goes in his favour. A good bowler need not be a good batsman. Palsetia was responsible for sending him out, when he was caught by the Parsi skipper in the slips. (250—6—6.)

It was Hopkins who now joined Longfield

AFTER TEA

The Europeans continued to play well and by tea time put up 306 for 8. Steady game followed and the score was 340 for 8.

PARSIS' TOTAL PASSED.

Minoo Patel, the Parsi fast bowler was again bowling from the Bori Bunder end and with occasional singles, the total was raised to 330 while Havewala relieved Palsetia from the opposite end. Palsetia was relieved from one end only to be put on from the other in place of Minoo Patel. With Longfield's another boundary off Havewala the total went up from 260 to 270 and soon after to 280. The Europeans had equalled the Parsis' total when the European skipper hit a forceful four, off Minoo Patel. This pair was playing fast, and runs came at a quick pace. The scoreboard showed 290 and then 300 soon, after the innings had lasted for five hours and forty minutes.

Palsetia who was bowling from the Bori Bunder end again met with success when he clean-bowled Hopkins after he had scored 22 runs. (302—7—22).

Van der Gucht now filled in this vacancy to join his Captain Longfield who was clean-bowled in the next over by Minoo Patel, this being the Parsi fast bowler's second wicket. Longfield scored 33 runs. (306—8—33).

The players retired to the pavilion for tea after the fall of the 8th wicket.

Murray now came in with Van der Gucht after the tea-interval, and Palsetia and Minoo Patel opened the attack.

In Meherhomji's absence, who had injured his hand, Bhaya was keeping the wickets for the Parsis while Tarapore came in as a substitute to field.

Havewala now replaced Minoo Patel, in bowling from the gymkhana end. The total had now gone up to 320.

The Europeans had scored 340 for the loss of 8 wickets, Van der Gucht and Murray batting with 14 and 11 respectively. The score-board now read 340.

Vijifdar, the Parsi leader, who was now bowling from the Bori Bunder end, dismissed Murray Bhaya caught him behind the wickets when he had scored 18 runs. (344—9—18).

Bradshaw the European's last man, who was already at the wickets as a substitute to run for Van der Gucht, now started batting. The Europeans had scored 352 for the loss of 9 wickets, Vander Gucht and Bradshaw batting with 18 and 6 to their credit, respectively, when the stumps were drawn this evening, extras being 21.

PARSIS (1ST INNINGS)	289
EUROPEANS (1ST INNINGS.)	
Summerhayes, c Meherhomji, b Palsetia	109
Greer, b Havewala	13
Skinner, b Havewala	5
Bromley, c Vajifdar, b M. Patel	96
Scaife, run out	5
Longfield, b M. Patel	33
Larwood, c Vajifdar, b Palsetia	6
Hopkins, b Palsetia	22
Van der Gucht, batting	18
Murray, c Bhaya, b Vajifdar	18
Bradshaw, batting	6
Extras	21
Total (for 9 wickets)	352

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Patel	35	6	117	2
Havewala	26	2	78	2
Palsetia	37	11	69	3
Vajifdar	18	5	36	1
Khot	6	2	11	0
J. B. Patel	4	1	20	0

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Thursday 24th (10 p.m.) FAUST
Friday, 25th (6 p.m.) BARBIERE
Saturday, 26th (6 p.m.) DI SIVIGLIA
(10 p.m.) RIGOLETTO
Sunday, 27th 6 p.m.) RIGOLETTO
(10 p.m.) LA BOHEME
MADAME BUTTERFLY
Monday, 28th (10 p.m.) CARMEN
Tuesday, 29th (10 p.m.) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI
Wednesday, 30th (10 p.m.) MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thursday, 31st (6 p.m.) CARMEN

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 11, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 9, 1355
Parsi: Tir 20, 1366
Hightide: 7-19; 21-22
Lowtide: 1-39; 14-19
Sunrise: 7h. 8m
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans v. Parsi, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a wall calendar for 1937 from the Tata Oil Mills, Bombay.

FOUND

A third class season ticket issued in the name of Mr. D.J. Kharsedji has been found. The owner may take it from the Secretary to the Editor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kotohira Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd December and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th January.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 19th December 1936, was 228; of these 149 were males and 79 females.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to one of the two outlets to Colombo being interrupted, beyond Indian limits, ordinary messages to Ceylon are subject to delay.

THANA X'M'S TREE AND SPORTS

The fifth annual X'Mas Tree and Sports under the auspices of the Thana Catholic Association will be held on Christmas Day in the Parish Church Compound at 3-30 p.m. Capt. Austin da Silva, Civil Surgeon, Thana will preside and Mrs. S. da Silva will give away the Prizes.

GITA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala Shrimad Bhagvat Gita Jayanti Mahotswa will be observed for 7 days from to-day (Thursday) to 30th Wednesday from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at Madhow Bag Bombay, when learned Pandits and Shastris will deliver public lecture on Gita.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Dr. A. N. Mukerji Indian delegate of the International Homoeopathic League, will deliver a public lecture on "Progress of Homoeopathy in Europe" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

Y. M. P. A.

A public meeting under the Jt. auspices of the Y.M.P.A. and the University Students Parsi Union will be held on Monday (December 28), at 6-15 p.m. when Dr. Radwan Praglowski, the famous Polish Scientist and the Inventor of Psychophony, will speak on the new method of Psychological Treatment for nervous troubles." A demonstration of gramophone records will be shown. The 1st two rows will be reserved for ladies.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "R L Slamat" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 26th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Tokiwa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 24th instant instead of as previously notified.

"B. P. SECONDARY TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Sjt. C. A. Christie, General Secretary, The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation, writes:

"Through inadvertence, this society took the name of an Association which was already in existence. The attention of the Council of this society having been drawn to it by Mr. M. R. Paranjpe, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association, the Council, at its meeting held in Bombay on the 22nd instant resolved that the name of the society be changed to the "Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation". The Council also resolved that all acts, such as the arrangements for holding the ensuing sessions of the Presidency Teachers' Conference, etc., done by the Federation under its previous name be regarded as done by the Federation."

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION

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"SOFT LIGHTS AND SWEET MUSIC"
Songs, Dances, Spectacle and Comedy provided by a Galaxy of Stars

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—I. G. O. CO.'S "FAUST" Daily at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Old Hutch". Daily at 4-9, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Ambrose and His Orchestra. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh-Dilruba". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan'." Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Awakening". Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"The Return of Sophie Lang" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—My Man "Godfrey". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MOTION PICTURE CONVENTION

The Second All-India Motion Picture Convention, which will be presided by Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai, Proprietor, Sagar Movietone, Bombay, will be held at Pachaiyappas College Hall, Madras, on December 26 and 27.

The following delegates from Bombay will attend the Convention:—Mr. Sultan A. Fazalbhoy of the Bombay Radio Co Ltd., Bombay Mr. K. K. Mody of the Western India Theatres Ltd., Bombay, Mr. M. L. Mistry of the Mistry Raw Film Distributors Ltd., Bombay, Mr. H. G. Jagirdar, Vice-President, Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, Mme. Sunalini Devi, Hon. Secretary, Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, Mr. R. R. Gautam, Mr. G. J. Pathak, Mr. K. S. Hirlekar, Mr. R. E. Mody, General Manager of Rivoli Enterprises, Hyderabad (Dn.) will also attend the Convention.

LA TOSCA

Reaches Dramatic Hights At The Capitol

Even too much of a good thing gives a feeling of surfeit; though not tired of Verdi, we welcome a little variety in the form of a Puccini opera. Next to Madame Butterfly and La Boheme, Tosca is perhaps the most popularly known opera of Puccini and it is frequently performed. Puccini is not as "ancient" like other opera composers of the first rank. His first opera was produced as late as 1884, and Tosca in 1900; his music bears the stamp of this century. La Tosca has stronger dramatic situations than even Rigoletto, on which we commented a short time ago, and we are glad, that the performance is being repeated at a Matinee show this evening and strongly recommend those who missed it to take advantage of this opportunity to see this thrilling opera that was so beautifully performed by the Italian Opera Company on Tuesday night.

Signorina Vera Pozzgioli made a brilliant emotional Tosca, the right person in the right role; Signor Bandini showed to better advantage as Mario the painter, as this role seemed to suit him better than the Duke in Rigoletto from a dramatic point of view; Signor Andreoli made an exceedingly distinguished and haughty Baron Scarpia, sinister and vindictive, and with Signorina Pogglioli was the outstanding role of the night; Signor Fiamini, Bass, made a good fugitive.

La Tosca is probably so dramatic because it is based on and at times closely drawn from Sardou's drama of the same name. The Duet in the first act between the lovers Tosca and Mario was brilliant; after the fugitive has escaped to Mario's villa, Scarpia enters in search of him and performs his part with the dignity necessary to his office, but fortunately is not in any way too restrained. In the next act Scarpia has Mario, his rival in the affections of Tosca, arrested on suspicion of being concerned with the escaped political convict, and has him tortured. Tosca pleads in his behalf, and Scarpia is prepared to listen to her pleadings provided she offers herself to him as the price of the release of her lover. There follows that moving song "Vissi d'arte" exquisitely rendered by Signorina Poggioli, gradually rising to a dramatic crescendo. Her acting at this crisis, when after getting a plausible release for her lover, she stabs Scarpia, is a triumph of emotional acting and singing, which with Scarpia's part makes this brilliant second act stand out as the best attraction of the performance. The last act gives the orchestra full play for their talents, and the orchestral music was at its best; in fact the orchestra seems to play the main role in this act, ably assisted by Tosca's acting, and Mario's reflective piece "E luceran le stelle" La Tosca reaches dramatic heights even surpassing those of Rigoletto, and with the magnificent rendering given by the cast and orchestra, we are sure of its proving a great succes again this afternoon.

J. C. D.

"The Big Broadcast of 1937" will be opened at the Pathe to-day. (Thursday).

"BIG BROADCAST OF 1937"

At Pathe

Easily the most delightful potpourri of beauty, wit, music and rhythm offered during the current season, "The Big Broadcast of 1937," which opens at the Pathe Theatre to-day brings to the screen a generous helping of the air-wave's most outstanding performers aided by a host of the screen's best entertainers.

Scintillating, gay, tuneful and often hilariously funny, "The Big Broadcast of 1937" includes Jack Benny, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Bob Burns, Martha Raye, Benny Goodman and his orchestra, Shirley Ross, Ray Milland, Frank Forest, Benny Fields, Leopold Stokowski and his Symphony Orchestra and many other outstanding singers, dancers, musicians, comedians and specialty performers.

The story deals with the romance that blossoms between Miss Ross and Milland when the latter is assigned to trick her off the air by Forest, an orchestra leader, and Benny, the studio manager. She discovers the deception and breaks with Milland. Gracie Allen, sponsor of a program, teams her with Forest and they become popular. An air wedding is planned for the two but when the moment arrives Miss Ross flees. She is found after a hectic chase and rushed to the studio to go through with the wedding as per schedule. She does—and finds herself married to Milland. All of this is done to excellent dancing and splendid music both "swing" and "sweet."

WHOM TO VOTE FOR FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL

Hints For City And Suburban 'Varsity Voters

The Publicity Officer of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

Voters of the Upper Chamber in Bombay City and Suburban District have to vote for—

Mrs. HANSA MEHTA.
Mr. RATILAL M. GANDHI.

University voters have to vote for Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Hints To 'Varsity Voters

The procedure for voting in the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly is different from that in General Constituencies and also from what it hitherto was in respect of this constituency. It is on the lines which are followed in the election of members of the Senate elected by Registered Graduates.

A ballot paper with counterfoil will be sent to you to the address shown in the electoral roll. If you have changed your address, please keep the Post Office informed of the change.

Sign the counterfoil in the presence of a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer, or of a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who has to sign the certificate on the counterfoil.

Place one cross only against the name of Mr. K. M. Munshi in the ballot paper. You are act to do this in the presence of the officer or Magistrate or J.P., who signs the counterfoil.

Separate the ballot paper from the counterfoil. Put the ballot paper in an envelope and close the same. Attach the counterfoil to the envelope.

Put that envelope with the ballot paper attached in another envelope and close that also.

Send this envelope by Registered Post to the Collector of Bombay so as to reach him before 23rd February, 1937.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Opening Of An Inspectorate Office In Malabar

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. K. Balasubramanyam, A.I.A. (Lond.) Actuary of the Bombay Life Assurance Company who is touring Southern India with Mr. K. Padmanabha Pai, Managing Proprietor of Kochikar Bros. Madras Branch Secretaries of the company. Mr. Padmanabha Pai, after reading out the several letters and telegrams received from different places, explained the services rendered by Mr. C.S. Nair in the past as Malabar district agent. Similar tributes to the work of Mr. Nair were paid by other speakers. Mr. K. Balasubramanyam, then traced the history of the Company and the rapid progress it has made and hoped that, with Mr. Nair as inspector of agencies, a greater net-work of agencies will be built up in the very next year in Coimbatore, Cochin and Nilgiris resulting in a much larger business to the Company.

The function ended with a tea party given by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers in the Boys' High School at Ottapalam.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

All-Bombay Karnatak Day

Bombay is a cosmopolitan city. Here dwell people of every country and every race. Every language that is spoken in India is represented in Bombay. It is nothing strange that people who speak the same language should wish to come close together for their mutual benefit.

There are anywhere between 50 to 80 thousand people in Bombay who speak the Kanarese language and it is in the fitness of things that an attempt should be made to bring into common contact all the Kannadigas dwelling in Bombay. Such an endeavour was inaugurated on Sunday last when the All-Bombay Karnatak Day was celebrated under the chairmanship of His Holiness Shri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti).

What surprises one is the apathy that the organisers of the Day seem to have encountered. Mr. G. K. Betgeri stated on that occasion that letters had been sent to various organisations of the Kannadigas in the city inviting support and suggestion in the matter. That was nearly an year ago. Thus far only one reply had been received. This is certainly most deplorable.

The Mysore Association, for instance, was not even represented on the occasion. The Mysore Association is mentioned, because Mysore claims to be the heart and centre of Karnataka and aspires to be the leader in the literary and cultural renaissance that is sweeping Karnataka to-day. Assuming that the Mysore Association in Bombay is representative of the yearnings and aspirations of Mysore, it seems strange that it should have chosen to hold its annual meeting just on the day when it should have taken a leading part in the All-Bombay Karnatak Day. This appears even stranger when one remembers that the President of the Mysore Association was closely connected with the move for the holding of the Day.

Too Many Speeches

One word about the meeting itself. The audience was treated to some three hours of speech-making by nearly a dozen people. It speaks much for the enthusiasm of the audience that most of them heroically sat through the whole of the time. But it was a great strain even on the proverbial Indian patience.

Most of those that spoke on the occasion had not thought out in advance what they intended to say, with the result that they either repeated or contradicted what others had said. Some of the speakers were obviously not in living contact with the language they spoke nor were they aware, perhaps, of its more recent developments.

*

The need seems to be clear to start some kind of adult classes where men and women may refresh the knowledge of their mother tongue and also get acquainted with its literature. One does not wish to intrude with suggestion or advice. This much one may say, namely, the organisers will have to display not merely greater energy and enthusiasm but a good deal of forethought and planning. One wishes them all success in their endeavour.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1936

FUTILE PROPAGANDA

As the time for inaugurating the new Constitution is drawing nearer and nearer, the Viceroy is boosting it more and more, as if to counteract the growing opposition to it. It is "one of the greatest constitutional changes which have taken place in any country in modern times," he said addressing the Central National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta on Tuesday, apparently forgetting that such bombast would provoke a smile even in a school boy who knew anything about the revolutionary constitutional changes that have taken place in other parts of the world, beside which the change in India is a puny pitiful farce. The Viceroy was in a more patronising mood when he said that the magnitude of the constitution "was an earnest of the trust and confidence reposed by the British people and by Parliament in the statesmanship and ability of India and her elected representatives." The innumerable safeguards with which the Constitution is loaded are clear indications of the British distrustful attitude towards India, but we shall see if the safeguards can save the Constitution from its inevitable doom.

The Federal Scheme

The Viceroy is now more confident of the federal scheme than he was ever before. Federation, he said, "is unquestionably coming, and coming in the very near future. All the indications point that way, and the result of the discussions which my special emissaries have recently been having with Their Highnesses of the Princely order confirm me in my view." He seems to think that the accession of the princes in sufficient numbers is all that is necessary to make federation a success. But he is reckoning without the opposition of the Congress to it. The Congress rightly regards the Federal scheme as the worst part of the Constitution, and the Working Committee has commended to the Faizpur session of the Congress a resolution urging that Congress representatives in all provincial legislatures should meet in a convention and should, among other things, "oppose by all feasible methods the introduction of the Federal structure of the new Act." We certainly cannot share the Viceroy's optimism about the coming of Federation—even if the Princes should allow themselves to be netted into it.

Village Improvement

Lord Linlithgow was more in his element when he referred to his pet subject of village improvement both in his address to the Central Muhammadan Association and the British Indian Association. But he seems to have yet to realise that mere sympathy for villagers, however sincere, and mere show of relief cannot solve the Himalayan problem of India's appalling rural poverty. One of the most important ways, he said, in which we can raise the standard of life in this country "is by improving, by every means open to us, the position of the cultivator." This is profoundly true. But is it to help the cultivator and to raise his standard of life that the very salt he eats is heavily taxed and he is robbed of a good part of the price of his produce through a forced rise in the exchange, when every other country is striving to raise its price level? In his address to the British Indian Association Lord Linlithgow urged the landlords to remove their tenants' grievances "out of which in no small degree there emerge the subversive activities which you rightly deprecate." But those grievances are serious ones and call for a drastic change in the relations between the landlord and the tenant. The Congress will soon suggest ways and means to safeguard the interests of the cultivators all over the country. If the Viceroy is serious about improving their lot to any appreciable extent, he must accept the recommendations of the Congress at least in this behalf rather than carry on futile propaganda for the new Constitution which, as it is, can do little good to the cultivator.

Mody On State's Duty

In his Presidential address at the annual meeting of the Employers' Federation of India, Sir H. P. Mody, permitted himself to indulge in a mild and interesting criticism of the Government of India. Sir Homi quite rightly observed that modern conditions require, as a bounden duty, increasing attention on the part of the State to a country's industry. In fact the very 'raison d'etre' of the State has come to imply a complete denial of the doctrine of 'laissez faire' even in capitalist countries. And there is no doubt that the State in India has always failed rather than justified itself in the industrial as in every other field. But while Government have certainly failed in safeguarding and encouraging Indian industries, Sir Homi Mody too leaves a good deal to be desired. Government deserve all condemnation for their attitude towards Protection, but while Sir Homi demands Protection he also seems to insist that the interests of consumers and workers should be left to the mercies of the industrialists. In this respect he will brook no State intervention because that would hamper industrial development. Where Labour is concerned Sir Homi is particularly outspoken: "I have always deprecated excessive intervention on the part of the State in the domain of Labour legislation." Sir Homi wants to have a cake to eat it himself, he would not share it even in the unjust proportions prevailing in other capitalist countries. And, of course, it is no wonder that he has yet to learn that the worker is the real producer, and that *his* "material stake" before the "challenge" of which he sought to squeal rather loudly, is infinitely greater and more importance from the genuine point of view of country, Society and the State.

The Nazi Challenge

Germany has duly snubbed Mr. Anthony Eden. The semi-official Nazi organ "Diplomatische Korrespondence" has rejected his economic plan and says "any attempt to settle armament conditions by economic pressure is doomed to failure." German militarism is well-known. Through her semi-official organ she again reiterates that armament is the foundation of her "rights to live." She insists on living by the sword. And as if to emphasise her point, the "four-year plan" which, according to a Berlin cable, is now openly stated in Germany to have a military basis has been launched with a vengeance. A thorough organisation of her skilled man-power has already begun, ordering them "on the second day of any eventual mobilisation" to report locally for such service as may be allotted to them. Other measures are to follow, which all goes to show what Germany is preparing for. The same is true of Italy. And yet in the face of this unmistakeable militarist challenge the Anthony Edens of Europe pretend that they are serving the cause of peace by not challenging International Fascism and thus encouraging its dread campaign.

INDIAN STUDENT AWAKENS!

All-India Students' Federation Gives Lead

By Ansar Harvani, Joint Secretary, All-India Students Federation.

All-India Conferences are not a novelty in this country. But the All-India Students' Conference which was recently held at Lahore has an importance of its own. It was for the first time in the history of this country that the Indian students had organised themselves at Lucknow only three months ago and were assembling at Lahore to consolidate themselves in order to face the difficulties which a youth movement in a country like India is likely to involve in its initial stages. It attracted student delegates from Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Assam, Aligarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, South India, and from almost all the important educational centres of India.

The importance or the utility of a conference need not be judged by the number of its delegates but by the force and insight it brings to bear upon the live issues before it, and in this the conference succeeded remarkably. The composition of the delegates from the various educational centres was most satisfactory. They included some of the best and most alive students of this country.

Radical Element.

There were several radical elements which played an important part in the deliberations, though they themselves may not be satisfied with the result they aimed at. Those who argued that at present the students' organisation should remain least political, knew that various considerations will prevent a large number of the students from joining an organisation with a clear-cut political programme, and they attached more importance in the initial stages of the organisation to numerical strength than to the ideological force behind it. Another group of delegates tried in vain to turn the conference into a purely political platform forgetting that the students of India, unlike their brethren in the west, have yet to be taught to think in terms of political realities!

The President.

Mr. Sarat Chander Bose, a loveable personality from Bengal, who has achieved remarkable popularity among younger as well as elder generation of this country during the short period of his active political life outside the Bengal prison, was invited to preside over the conference. Mr. Sarat Bose is not one of those who are apt to advise the students with paternal airs not to have anything to do with the politics of their country. He plainly stated at the conference that in the present political crisis of the country no man or woman who could be of any help could be spared. His address was a happy departure from the orthodox addresses which are inflicted upon the students in season and out of season, in which they are described as architects of the Indian nationhood, but are shrewdly advised not to think in term of nationalism.

Realities Not Ignored.

The importance of an All-India gathering lies in its capacity for gripping or presenting the fundamental causes of the present world chaos, its vital connection with the Indian problem. This conference did not fail to take note of it. The resolution sympathising with and congratulating the Spanish students on their heroic stand against Fascist insurgents and on their suffering was unanimously adopted. Another resolution which urged the students to join a united front with other progressive elements in the country in order to fight all the reactionary forces goes to prove that the delegates were alive to the real problems. A charter of the students' rights was also adopted. A more sensible charter of rights for the students it is difficult to conceive.

Main Issue.

The main question on which the two groups of delegates, one mostly from Bengal, seemed to hold diametrically opposite views at the Lahore session of the students' conference was whether the federation should adopt a political programme or should content itself with only those problems which effect very directly only the students of this country. The conflict loomed large, although there was not much difference of view between the two sections. Thousands of students who have come out of the prison and who are still rotting in detention camps in Bengal are naturally bitter and cannot see eye to eye with those students who are still not prepared to do their duty. They are inclined to argue on the principle that those who are not with us are against us. The objective conditions outside Bengal have

(Continued on page 8 Col 6)

Ex-King Edward's Marriage Crisis

The Governing Class Has Enforced A Sacerdotal Rule

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Men are unworthy of life unless experience sets them reflecting. The astonishing crisis through which our island has passed has exhibited several of its institutions in a novel light—not merely its throne, but its accepted view of marriage and morals, its governing class and its Press.

These events are an invitation to think out afresh our attitude towards all these things.

Let us begin with the Press. Does the reader realise that every senior journalist knew most of the facts about this crisis weeks, and even months, before it broke on the astonished head of the average man?

Needless to say, the uncanny silence was not spontaneous. The technique by which such achievements are organised deserve a careful study. It varies from crisis to crisis

The concealment of the dispatch of the Fleet to the Mediterranean during the Italian crisis was the other remarkable recent instance.

It is "all done by kindness," as animal tamers say, but I have noticed that these persons commonly carry a whip.

Even when the Press, thanks to the indiscretion of a bishop, broke its silence, it still, for the most part, mumbled through a gag.

This discipline terrifies me. When the governing class requires silence, it can secure it as completely as in any totalitarian State.

We are allowed to enjoy our democratic rights in this docile island because we rarely choose to use them.

Outworn Doctrine

What was the crux of this problem? It is an old habit of mine to generalise problems. In this case, there is a sound reason for doing so, for it is indecent to debate a man's private affairs in print even if he be a king.

Can we see a general rule in this affair? The proposition that has won the day seems to run thus: No man is fit for public office if he marries a divorced woman.

Put it in that way, and most of us would resist it with all our force. But then, you may tell me, a king is not "any man": he is a sacred person; he is "Majesty": he is the Head of the Church. He may not use the register office in Buckingham Palace-road.

This tradition goes back to the Bronze Age, when the King had an economic use, for he controlled the weather and the crops. On the marriage of this divine person the fertility of fields and herds depended.

These relics haunt us still, and to-day we try to fit them into the framework of modern life. The result is unreason, which survives through sentimentality.

No king who has spirit and personality can endure this unreality. We control his marriage, for it is expedient that one man should suffer for the people. And what does it gain?. Only sham and hypocrisy.

It is not morality that the governing class has enforced in this affair, but a sacerdotal rule, as obsolete as kingship itself.

Labour's Role

The Labour Party had a difficult part to play. If it were really thinking on the lines the "Daily Herald" laid down, few of us could support it. One may say, "Yes sir" to Mr. Baldwin once too often.

I doubt, however, whether any pedantry, whether theological or constitutional really was for it the decisive consideration.

What Labour saw, and saw rightly was the ugly chance that a party of the King's Men might be formed to exploit this crisis.

Many of us had the instinct that much more than the issue of an unusual marriage was involved, and gossip reinforced instinct.

Was there not a clash of temperament and outlook between the Old Guard and this spirited young King? Had not his visit to South Wales something to do with it, or perhaps his even holder pilgrimage to the wreckage of Karl Marx House in Vienna?

In short, was the Old Guard deposing, with the Church's aid, a young man who had courage and popular sympathies?

Consciously or unconsciously perhaps these imponderable things counted. So the Young Guard of the ruling class would revolt, under that somewhat portly youth, Mr. Churchill, with the Die-Hards to back him in the House, and Sir Oswald Mosley in the street.

With better management, if King Edward had lent himself to this manoeuvre it might conceivably have come to an election.

The Labour Party saw that gulf yawning. This would have brought Fascism upon us at last in a peculiar English guise, with a royal Fuhrer. The King's Men would, of course, have been wise enough to call it democracy.

Blow To Monarchy

If that had happened, there would have been only one course possible for Socialists—not to say "Yes sir" to Mr. Baldwin, but to unfurl the Republican flag.

That test we have escaped, but can the Party go on as before? Are we still to endure the hauseating sycophancy of its daily newspaper on the occasion of every royal event? That is the attitude of the servants' hall.

If we must endure this relic a little longer, at least let us strive for self-respect.

The Monarchy after this crisis is incomparably weaker than it was.

Let us look for a moment realistically at this institution When the feudal system crumbled, the victorious plutocracy had the sagacity to preserve the heraldic trappings, the memory of chivalry, the faint halo of sanctity, to reinforce its own ascendancy.

The thing worked, because it captivated the snob and the primitive who lurk somewhere under the skin of most of us—even when we are manual workers.

The institution has served powerfully to preserve things as they are and it does so even under a dull, negative monarch. Inequality is made tolerable because it is decorative.

But, you may say, if the capitalist ruling class could use the Monarchy, so can we.

I doubt it. But even if we could use it, we should do it at the cost of the enslavement of the mind of the masses.

This is a powerful opiate—or was. To-day as the dose grows perceptibly weaker is it not our duty to think and speak plainly, and prepare the mind of the simpler workers for the Socialist Republic?

What Of Spain?

Meanwhile, against the background of this sour comedy, looms up the tragedy of Madrid.

That city, with 25,000 wounded men in overcrowded hospitals, awaits the renewed attack of Hitler's troops, with the Italians and the Moors to back them.

If, this time, it resists with success, it will be because Russia has sent 'planes tanks and a few hundred specialist troops, while France and the exiles from Germany and Italy have sent their thousands of volunteers.

Spain is the battleground on which Europe is fighting out the class issue, and making its choice between Democracy and Dictatorship.

There is a faint hope that mediators may step in All of us would rejoice if this barbaric slaughter could be stopped. But the chances of success seem infinitesimal.

The Dictators watch the weakness of the democratic Powers Why should they desist, if no one has the courage to resist them?

Could any referendum be free after the massacres of recent months? And would the Catalans, the Basques and the Left generally bow to Franco's rule, if he could, by slaughtering his opponents,

(Continued on page 13 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A GALLANT RESISTANCE

The Spanish Government is still a long way from death at the hands of mercenary hordes of the Fascist International. Indeed Madrid which was to fall to rebels months earlier remains unfallen, although brutally and inhumanly devastated, and there seems to be every likelihood of its holding on indefinitely. The rebels obviously have not yet won the war and perhaps may never win it. This is a tribute to the magnificent and undaunted resistance put up by the Government and the people of Spain against all odds. They have very little resources which is natural in view of their boycott by so-called democracies and the naval blockade by International Fascism. Soviet Russia can render little assistance because even innocent merchant vessels are sunk by anti-Government warships and submarines of foreign origin. So stringent is the blockade that even a British steamer had to answer questions from a German warship. Yet the Government forces are fighting on gallantly. What would have happened if they had been treated with International decency and honesty?

EDUCATION & UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's views on Indian education and the evils it is suffering from are already well-known. and he has once again stated them in his very lucid convocation Address at the Punjab University. He protested strongly against 'the tendency to produce that quality of deadening second-rateness if not worse which must be the case when mass production of graduates every year has become the measure of their success.' He therefore pleaded for a reorganisation and revitalising of the educational system from the very foundation of our educational system. Regarding the unemployment question, to which Sir Tej Bahadur has devoted much time and attention, he had no new panacea to offer. The problem of absorbing our educated youths in the present economic fabric is one of the gravest that faces the couuntry to-day, and the Government has hardly shown 'a keen and close appreciation of the problem which we are entitled to expect and demand from Government. One wonders, however, whether the new Provincial Governments can command either the initiative or the resources to tackle this problem, which cannot be solved in a piece-meal, hap-hazard manner.

ANOTHER CONGRESS VICTORY

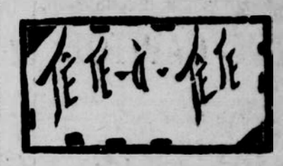
Raja Govindlal Shivlal's topping the poll at the election to the Council of State is due entirely to his being a Congress candidate. That he should have obtained many more votes than veterans like Sir Prabashankar Pattani and Sir Phiroze Sethna is certainly a triumph for the Congress. If the electorate were wide and democratic enough, the Congress would have contested and won all the three seats. If Mr. Shantidas Askuran had accepted the Congress ticket he, too, would have succeeded. However, the fact that a businessman like Mr. Govindlal Shivlal accepts the Congress policy shows that there is no sense in the bogey raised by some reactionary interests that that policy must lead to confiscation of private property. Indian businessmen will find in the Congress the strongest champion of their just rights.

SCANDALOUS

The results of the supplementary Matriculation examination are even worse than those of the last annual examination, only 21 per cent. of the candidates having passed, as against 28 per cent. at the last examination. Considering that all the candidates were sent up for both the examinations after the usual preliminary test held by responsible registered schools, the number of failures at both the examinations is unconscionably high and lends support to the suspicion that the University, under pressure from Government, is out to enforce at once a new policy of drastically reducing the number of students seeking admission to colleges. Whether there is ground for the suspicion or not, the ploughing down of nearly three-fourths of the candidates presented after a preliminary test is wanton abuse of authority, all the more culpable because there is practically no appeal against the abuse. It is up to the school teachers concerned to move in the matter seriously both to save their own reputation as teachers and to protect the interests of the thousands of students committed to their care.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

The Special Manager, Court of Wards, Muzaffarnagar District,—who may, or may not be a Government servant but who certainly is a pro-Government servant—has emulated the example of similar servants in other parts of U. P. by issuing an anti-Congress circular. He therein asks the authorities not to vote for a Congress candidate as the Congress has done nothing for them in the legislatures so far and is not likely to do better now. The poor officer thinks that he can still drive the cultivators before him like a herd of sheep. Cultivators now know who are their friends. They know, too, that if Congress cannot do much for them the fault lies with the constitution and not the Congress. The manager's fear of the Congress is itself a tribute to its power and its hold over the cultivators. And for that very reason Congress workers should so use such circulars as to help rather than hinder them in their election propaganda.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

For children who show symptoms, however slight, of undernourishment and whose parents cannot afford to pay, free meals and milk may be provided by the school. In 1935-36 the total number of meals, including milk meals, provided was 87,000,000 compared with 68,000,000 in 1934-35. The increase is entirely due to milk meals provided free.

—Annual Report of the Chief of Medical Officer of the Board of Education in Great Britain.

* * * *

A Faizpur report says that over a lakh of peasants waited for the President's arrival the whole night in the biting cold of winter.

We are, however, not impressed. The reception accorded by the peasants to the incoming Viceroy at the Gateway of India was much more mammoth.

* * * *

Anglo-India reports that a whole bamboo city has sprung up at Faizpur on what was an arid waste.

The distinction of the Indian Liberal Federation is that it doesn't need a new city. Give it a score of rooms in the best hotels of one of the principal cities of India and it will achieve the miracle of comfortably accommodating Sir Every Liberal.

* * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy agrees with the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that "the responsibilities which will be handed over to the elected Ministers under the new constitution will be very great indeed."

And we agree with His Excellency. The responsibilities will indeed be great, the greatest being the choice between the new constitution and the old country.

* * * *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDUSTRIES

Sir H. P. Mody Urges Orientation Of Policy

-Headlines.

Yes, and in favour of his own occidentation of industrial policy and programme

* * * *

"History," says Anglo-India, repeats itself with tragic emphasis in the results of the Bombay Matric supplementary examination."

Yes, Hamill was only a type, an expression of the system.

* * * *

The Anglo-Indian remedy, of course, is neither Indian nor even English—in England.

The number of students in Matric and receiving lower secondary education should be reduced from even the present percentage of 5 or is it 7?

* * * *

The 'de facto' British recognition of Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia is welcome in Rome as "paving the way for an Anglo-Italian *gentleman's* agreement in the Mediterranean.

The italic is ours.

* * * *

Mr. Anthony Eden who will spend his Christmas and New Year holidays in the country will, however, "be in continuous touch with the affairs of his department."

And thus continue as usual to assist forward the grand international movement of Peace and Goodwill—even in Christmas.

* * * *

By the way, we learn that "record Christmas business" is being done in Britain.

Which, of course, includes, we hope, record activity in armament manufactures.

If Christ came and saw record activities during the season all over Christendom!

* * * *

A storm of protest has been raised in Russia over the sinking of the Soviet ship Komsomol by Spanish insurgents.

Lord Plymouth and the Non-Intervention Committee must immediately stop it with or without instructions from Berlin and Rome.

SOCIALISTS GREET JAWAHAR'S ELECTION

(Continued from page 1)

ence was held could not hold the large crowds of visitors, most of whom were villagers.

Prominent among those who were on the dais were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Doctor DeSilva, Mr. Masani, Babu Sampurnanand, Mrs. Maniben Mulji and fraternal delegates representing several organisations, including the Ceylon Socialist Party. On account of the rush of visitors the authorities had to stop selling tickets. Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain made an *ex tempore* speech in Hindi and created a great impression by his fine delivery and elucidation of issues which were before the Congress and the Socialists.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

After the Presidential address, Mr. Masani read messages from leaders, including one from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pt. Nehru reiterated his faith in Socialism and Socialist approach to the Indian problem and wished success to the Conference.

Dr. Colin DeSilva, President of the Ceylon Socialist Party, who with two other members of the Party attended the Conference as fraternal delegate conveyed the greetings of the Sociality Party.

In the course of his speech, he said that the Party had come into existence after three years struggle. He thought that the problems of his Party and of the Congress Socialists Party in India were identical, as they had to face similar problems in Ceylon.. He thought that the experience of his party might be of use to the Congress Socialists in India in strengthening anti-Imperialist front, as ultimately freedom was to be won by the organisation of workers and peasants. He hoped that the Congress Socialists would be able to capture the Congress organisation in the near future, and through the Congress would win freedom for India, both political and economic.

WORKERS REJOICE.

Mr. V. B. Karnik speaking on behalf of the Trade Union Congress said that workers believed in the spread of the idea of Socialism Workers all over the country were happy that Socialism was slowly gaining ground. They believed in the ultimate establishment of the Government of workers and peasants, but they believed in achieving national indepenence first and then fight for the establishment of Socialism. He was glad that the Party had recognised that vital point.

Mr. Kameshwar Prasad on behalf of the Students Federation and Prof. Ranga on behalf of the Kisan Congress also conveyed fraternal greetings. The Conference dispersed late in the evening and will meet to-morrow.

RANGA'S TRIBUTE TO SOCIALISTS

CONGRESS CAMP (Faizpur): December 23.

Professor Ranga, M.L.A., addressing the Socialist Conference said that millions of peasants were being organised in India in a militant fashion. The Congress-Socialists have done for the peasants much more than any other organised political party in the country. The Kisans are becoming more and more class-conscious. It would not be very long before they were found an invincible phalanx in the anti-Imperialist struggle. He advocated collective representation in Congress for workers' and peasants' organisations. He hoped that the Congress would become an organisation not only of intellectuals but also of the peasants.—A. P. Congress Special.

SPANISH EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

Bridgeman's Message To Socialists

TILAK NAGAR, December 23.

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, International Secretary of the League against Imperialism and for National Independence, London, sent a message of greeting to the Congress Socialist Conference which says:—

"We have watched the notable progress towards a united anti-imperialist front which is being made throughout India, and we appreciate the valuable assistance which the Congress Socialist Party has tendered with this end in view.

"The situation in Europe has never been more critical than it is to-day. I do not wish to strike a pessimistic note. On the contrary, the creation and triumphant maintenance of a People's Front in France and in Spain represents one of the most important successes in the workers' struggle for democracy and freedom against reaction!'

In conclusion, he stresses the need for the most solid anti-imperialist front being built up in India and in Britain, not only on national basis but internationally, as is being achieved very successfully in Spain to-day.

"It seems to us that the new Constitution may serve in India as the screen for the establishment of a Government which with its permanent reactionary majority will possess a thorough-going Fascist character," says Mr. Reginald Bridgeman.—United Press Congress Special.

GREETINGS TO ROY

TILAK NAGAR, December 23.

The Socialist Conference unanimously passed resolutions, one congratulating Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his re-election as the President of the Indian National Congress for the third time, and hoping that this will enable him to consolidate and strengthen the Congress organization and, another sending fraternal greetings to Mr. M. N. Roy and cordially welcoming him back to the struggle for freedom.

Among those who attended the Socialist Conference were: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. and Mrs. Kripalani, Mr. and Mrs. Hatheesing, Mr. M. N. Roy, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. S. A. Dange, Swami Sampurnanand, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Mr. M. R. Masani.

Mr. George De'Silva of the Ceylon Congress Socialist Party, Mr. F. H. Ansari, Prof. N. G. Ranga, and Mr. Misra of the All-India Students Federation attended the Conference as fraternal delegates.—United Press Congress Special.

SWARAJ WITHIN COMMONWEALTH

Justicites Put Forth Ten-Year Plan For Election Plank

MADRAS, December 23.

The Justice Party has issued today its programme which is a lengthy one.

At the outset it says that the Party had endeavoured in the past to shape its programme strictly in accordance with its creed and it would be its earnest endeavour in future strictly to adhere to this principle. It describes the Party's creed which is the attainment of Swaraj as a component part of the British Commonwealth in as early a date as possible by peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means, promotion of good will and unity between the different classes and communities, promotion of educational, social, economic, industrial, agricultural and political progress of all classes.

The statement details a ten-year programme of the party which is to provide universal primary education, protected water supply and cheap electricity to rural areas.—A. P.

NO EXCHANGE OF SPANISH HOSTAGES

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, Dec. 23.

The hopes of exchange of some 4,000 hostages before the Christmas, between the Spanish Government and the insurgents have been dashed by the breakdown of negotiations to-day. Complete deadlock is now reached. The main difficulty concerns men of military age.

There were scenes of disappointment at the Crown Quay, when a British warship arrived from Bilbao with only a few refugees but with no expected hostages aboard.—Reuter.

King Of Italy Operated Upon

ROME, December 23.

It is learned that King Victor Emmanuel underwent an operation a few days ago for rupture.

It is announced that he is making satisfactory progress.—Reuter.

70 Miners Killed In Texas Mine Explosion

EAGLEPASS (Texas), Dec. 23.

At least seventy miners are reported to have been killed in an explosion in a coal mine ninety miles south-west of Piedrasnegras, Mexico.—Reuter.

OBJECTION REJECTED

Vijayalaxmi Declared Eligible To Contest Elections

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Information comes from Cawnpore to the effect that the objection filed on behalf of Lady Srivastava against the nomination paper submitted for Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit in connection with her candidature for election to the new legislature has been rejected, thus making Mrs. Pandit eligible to contest the coming elections to the legislature from the General Urban Women's constituency of North-East Cawnpore.

The nomination paper of a prominent Congressman of Allahabad, namely, Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh, was rejected by the Returning Officer, Allahabad, on the ground that he is not a British-born subject.

Locally many non-Congress candidates who had filed their nomination papers yesterday, have withdrawn their names.—United Press.

MAJOR KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED

Govt. Communique On Khaisora Valley Operations

NEW DELHI, December 23.

A *communique* on the Khaisora Valley operations says that there was some sniping at Biche Kashkai during the night of the 22nd and 23rd instant. Our casualties, subject to confirmation, were killed: Major J. W. Williams, 2/2nd Punjab Regiment, and Indian other rank, two.

The wounded were, Second Lieutenant R.G.T. Baines, First Hampshire Regiment (slightly), British other rank three, and Indian other rank nine.

No reliable report has been received of the enemy casualties.—A. P.

VICEROY PATS RLY. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

No Reopening Of Currency Question, He Says

CALCUTTA, December 23.

The Viceroy in the course of his reply to the address of the Marwari Association, said:

I am sorry that you should be dissatisfied with the attitude of my Government in regard to currency policy and to the composition of the Railway Enquiry Committee. Here again I fully recognise that currency policy is a matter on which different views may be held by different people, and with honest conviction on both sides, but it is also a question as to which it is well that the public in this country and the business community in particular should be fully seized of the policy and intentions of the Government. As I recently indicated in reply to the Madras Currency League, the position is that in our considered view there is no case for reopening the question of the rupee ratio, and furthermore it is my duty to tell you with the utmost plainness that there is not the least likelihood of the view being modified.

THEY ARE GOOD EXPERTS.

As for the composition of the Railway Enquiry Committee, I have been concerned above all to secure a body of acknowledged experts and of outstanding ability who could be relied upon to examine with entire detachment the important and for the most part highly technical problems presented by the Railway system of this country, and to advise in the light of their great experience of similar difficulties in other countries as to the remedial action which might most appropriately be taken. The Committee will I am sure be more than grateful for any views which may be laid before them by traders or others, and for any expressions of opinion, or for any suggestions which the commercial community of this country, or which a body so important as that which I now see before me, may care to communicate to them, and I am confident equally from my own knowledge of the high capacity and the great experience of the members of the Committee, that any such proposals or suggestions will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration.—A.P.

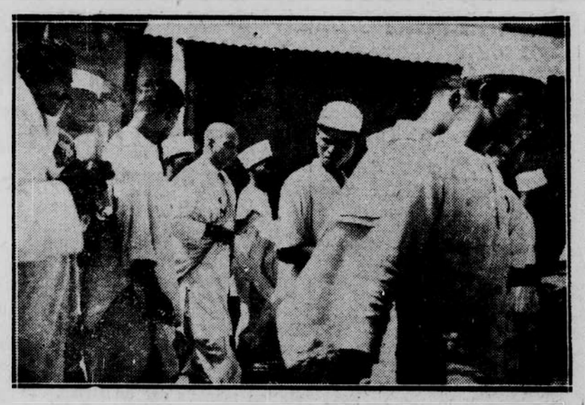
TROTSKY ON WAY TO MEXICO

Undisclosed Steamer Sailed On Saturday

OSLO, Dec. 23.

Trotsky is already "en route" to Mexico.

He boarded an undisclosed steamer which sailed on Saturday.—Reuter.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel going round the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition Stalls at Madras.

Electrical Installation has been put up for lighting Congress grounds in Faizpur.

PEASANTS' DEMANDS

Kisan Conference To Urge Abolition Of Zamindari

FAIZPUR, Dec. 23.

Faizpur session of the Congress with its emphasis on India's rural life will provide appropriate setting for Kisan Conference, whose second annual session will meet here on Dec. 25. Prof. Ranga presiding. Main lines on which the Conference is expected to frame its decisions are the formulation of Fundamental Demands of Peasants in addition to their minimum demands, abolition of Zamindari and Sowcari systems liquidation of old debts of peasants, establishment of humane provisions for famine and unemployment relief for all agricultural classes, abolition of forced labour, steps to carry out provisions under the existing law concerning weights and measures, payment of wages and maternity benefits, etc., as also that peasants should be treated for the purpose of taxation in the same way as income-tax payees and that peasants should be enabled to enjoy the benefit of moratorium for payment of old debts, whenever special necessity arises.

Two hundred peasant marchers who left Ahmednagar a month ago are expected to arrive at Tilak Nagar in time for the Conference.—A. P. Special.

INQUIRY INTO PLIGHT OF KISANS

TILAK NAGAR, December 23.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Kisan Committee which met this morning, decided upon what resolutions should be placed before the open session of the Kisan Congress.

It is officially announced that the Kisan Congress will adopt a resolution for the appointment of a Central Enquiry Committee to enquire into and report on the conditions and sufferings of forced labour among tenants and agricultural labourers.—United Press Congress Special.

Dr. A. S. PAI DEAD

Death occurred of Dr. A. S. Pai, younger brother of the late Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai, at his residence at Hughes Road, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday. He was 61 years of age and leaves behind him his wife, an only son, several daughters and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

"CALL OF THE SOUL"

Quadrangular Cricketers See Film At Majestic

Several members of the three Indian teams participating in the Quadrangular Tournament witnessed last night Sangeet Film Company's "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya-Manthan," at the Cinema Majestic. During the interval they were garlanded by Jaddanbai and Mohan Babu. A large number of cricket-fans were present at the thtreatre to see the cricketers.

"WISH UNITED FRONT SUCCESS"

More Greetings To Congress From Abroad

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23.

The following further greetings have been received by the All-India Congress Committee:—

Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh, Tokio, wires:

"Greetings Wish the United Front success.'

The Joint Chairman, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Geneva, writes:

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, sends its heartiest good wishes to the Faizpur Congress hoping that, the principles of peace and freedom shall soon be materialised for India as well as for the world as a whole."

Shri Rash Behari Bose, wires from Tokio:

"Wish the Congress all success."—United Press Congress Special.

JAPAN-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Dec. 23.

The Soviet Union has now notified its agreeableness in principle to extend the Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention for one year under the terms of the 1928 Agreement. This recedes from the attitude adopted at the time of the signature of the Japanese-German treaty, a month ago.

Madame Schmeder Remanded

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Madame Schmeder (not Schmeder Chapellut) appeared at Bow Street Police Court on extradition warrant and was remanded for a week.

The French authorities are seeking extradition on a charge of attempted murder of M. Lallement.—Reuter.

Two Persons Done To Death?

KARACHI, December 23.

Two Hindus were brutally done to death, it is alleged, by some Pathans in the village Kos near Harmai in Baluchistan.—United Press.

Huge Shipping Orders On The Tyne

LONDON, December 23.

The keel of the seven million sterling battleship "King George V" will be laid down at Newcastle on January 1.

The recent shipping orders on the Tyne aggreggate 22,000 tons, including fifteen vessels for the Admiralty, costing £20,000,000.—Reuter's Special.

Congress Sympathy For Spain

(Continued from page 1)

General Secretary, A. I. C. C., who travelled with him from Allahabad profess his ignorance of the content of these resolutions but that they are calculated to liven up what might otherwise be too quiet and smooth a session is taken for granted.

Within an hour of his arrival Pt. Jawaharlal called on Gandhiji and remained with him over two hours and it is assumed that proposals embodied in these resolutions were placed before him for pronounce his judgment upon their opportuneness.

"FORWARD POLICY" UNDER FIRE.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was next called at Mahatma's bamboo hut. He was the bearer of another set of draft proposals, namely, those framed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai on Government's "forward policy" in the Frontier. After an hour's consultation Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to the Congress Camp with Gandhiji's views on Mr. Bhulabhai's resolution.

It is understood Pt. Jawaharlal has also drafted a resolution suggesting some new line of approach to the Agrarian problem.—A. P. Special.

BAN ON B. P. C. C. DELEGATES LIFTED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TILAK NAGAR, (Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

The Working Committee of the Congress met only for a couple of hours this afternoon and the major portion of time was taken up in informal talks on subjects, which had no direct connection with the agenda before them.

All members were heard to be laughing during the first half hour of the meeting and the first serious and important question that was taken up for discussion was the representation made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., asking the Working Committee to permit the delegates to Lucknow Congress to be allowed to attend the Faizpur session of the Congress.

Mr. Nariman is stated to have informed the Committee regarding the misunderstandings about personal instructions from Pt. Jawaharlal to Mr. S. K. Patil and the resolution that was later passed by the B. P. C. C.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Vallabhbhai Patel explained the position of the B. P. C. C. and stated that they who were in Bombay were aware of the difficulties in holding general election in view of the communal tension in the city.

There was discussions over the President's instructions and Mr. Patil's interpretation of the same. It was considered by some members of the Committee that the the General Secretary should not have interpreted the President's instructions in the way he had done.

It was, however, agreed unanimously that the delegates to Lucknow should be permitted to attend the Faizpur session but the Committee hoped that there would be no repetition of it in future.

NO GAIN TO SOCIALISTS

Thus it will be seen that the Working Committee has allowed the sitting four members of the A. I. C. C. to attend Subjects Committee and the vigorous attempt of Socialists to get a seat failed.

TWO INVALIDS.

The Committee which had two invalids attending the meeting—one limping (Mrs. Naidu) and the other (Sardar Vallabhbhai) suffering from dysentery, as a result of his tour in South—then proceeded to consider the resolutions that had been drafted by the President. Though no indication of these resolutions had been given the subject matter of them was nothing new. The first one referred to Spain and the second one to Burma. During his tours the Congress President had taken every opportunity to refer to the bold stand that is being put up by the Spanish people against the forces of Fascism and the resolution was more or less anticipated.

BURMA'S POSITION.

As regards the Burma resolution one has to recall the agitation of Burmese people during Round Table Conferences, and even after, against the separation of the two countries which had progressed freedom hand in hand. Since the separation of Burma it was keenly felt that Congress should not follow the example of Government and accordingly the President drafted a resolution before he arrived in Tilak Nagar.

The Working Committee will be meeting to-morrow morning to consider the resolution on the "forward policy" of Government regarding the Frontier and the Socialists suggestions.

MASS CONTACT REFORT.

In the meanwhile Mr. Jayaprakash Narain has prepared his draft of Mass Contact Committee Report and touched up Babu Rajendra Prasad's draft, according to his own views. Touching up is mostly an elaboration of views stated by Rajen Babu who is arriving at Tilak Nagar to-morrow and both will sit together and go through the drafts and submit the same to the Working Committee.

There is expected to be very little difference on the draft of the Report excepting on "Collective Representation."

BOMBAY DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR

Working Committee Decision

It was elicited from enquiries at the Congress House that now no hitch remained in regard to the question of the hour—the representation of Bombay Congressmen at Faizpur.

An authoritative telegram was received by the B. P. C. C. from Faizpur that the matter of representation was amicably settled by the Working Committee meeting on Wednesday.

The present members of the B. P. C. C., i.e. those delegates who represented Bombay at the Lucknow Session, would be delegates at Faizpur also, and the present members of the A.I.C.C., would sit in the Subjects Committee of the Congress under the exceptional circumstances.

A 'strong representation' was made, it is understood, by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Working Committee in the matter.

The Bombay delegates, including A.I.C.C. members will be leaving for Faizpur to-day, Thursday night the latter to be in time for the Subjects Committee meeting on Friday. A few of the delegates will be leaving later to reach in time for the open session on Sunday.

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR FAIZPUR

PATNA, Dec. 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left this morning for Faizpur by the Delhi Express to attend the Congress session. Mr. Ramkrishna Benipuri, an A. I. C. C. member accompanied him.

Most of the Bihar delegates will leave to-morrow for Faizpur.—United Press.

VENUE FOR NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 23.

The special correspondent of the "United Press" at the leader's camp at Tilaknagar gathers from informed circles that the possibility of the venue of the next Congress session being decided in favour of Delhi is gaining support.

Although invitations are understood to have come from North-West Frontier, Kerala and other Congress Provinces, it is felt that it may not be possible to hold the Congress session on the Frontier as difficulties are likely to arise on political grounds.

The main consideration which will probably weigh with the All-India Congress Committee to accept the invitation from Delhi is the fact that the Coronation will be held in the Imperial City sometime in the winter of 1937-38, and on the eve of that the Congress session at Delhi will have special significance from the point of view of anti-Imperialist demonstration.

One important section of Congress circles, however, feels that Ahmedabad's claim also deserves no less attention at the hands of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press Congress Special.

Special Second Matriculation Session

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF LECTURE CLASSES WILL BEGIN ON 4TH JANUARY, 1937, for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES, viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A. I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.) and (7) General Commerce (D.Com. I.M.C., L.C.C.) etc.

APPLY FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IMMEDIATELY.

Or Call or write for prospectus: Postal Tuition to those who cannot join personally.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Jobs For Unemployed Educated Youths

BOMBAY GOVT.'S NEW APPRENTICE SCHEME

After 5 Years' Period Of Training Candidates Will Be Absorbed In Industry

In recent years the problem of unemployment among the educated middle classes has become acute and attempts to find a solution have been made in some provinces in India.

In this Presidency in the absence of facilities for vocational training, many boys in secondary schools who might enter industrial occupations study for the Matriculation examination, join the University, and then find at the end of an expensive course of studies that they are unable to obtain suitable employment.

The Government of Bombay, who had been considering in consultation with their officers the question of a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition, have now sanctioned an Apprentice Scheme prepared by the Director of Industries as a beginning in their general scheme for providing suitable vocational training for relieving unemployment among the better educated classes.

COSTS OF SCHEME.

The scheme provides for the appointment of a Deputy Director on Rs. 1,250/- a month plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 100/- whose appointment beyond 31st August, 1937 will be subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. The expenditure involved in the current year is Rs. 50,000/- for recurring and non-recurring charges.

PERIOD OF TRAINING.

The apprentice scheme comprises the acceptance by a number of industrial establishments, of boys, whose education has progressed up to about the 7th English standard, for training for a period of about 5 years. The essential part of the scheme is that these boys will be bound by the terms of an agreement to attend technical classes in the evening during the whole period of their training. Under this arrangement their practical and theoretical training will be carried on simultaneously. The number of boys to be taken up will be approximately that which can be absorbed in the industries concerned after the period of their training is over.

BOMBAY TO CO-OPERATE.

Fifty-six industrial establishments in Bombay City and Island have so far agreed to co-operate in the scheme and between them they have agreed to admit about 275 boys per year. In a similar manner 33 industrial establishments in Ahmedabad have so far responded and have agreed to take between them about 150 boys per year. In almost every case it has been agreed that the boys will at the commencement get about Rs. 15/- a month as wages according to ability and after a few months when they have made themselves useful in the factory concerned they will be given higher wages. As far as possible these boys after their period of training is over will be absorbed as skilled workers into the industrial establishments concerned.

To start with, the scheme is proposed to be put into operation only in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

THEORETICAL TRAINING.

The theoretical classes for the apprentices will be held in Bombay in the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and such members of the staff of the Institute and others as are appointed by the Director of Industries will work as part-time teachers under the scheme

At Ahmedabad the theoretical classes for apprentices will be held in the R.C. Technical Institute and such members of the staff of the Institute and others as are appointed by the Director of Industries will work as part-time teachers under the scheme.

Government servants may be appointed as part-time teachers and examiners and paid the sanctioned rates.

It is proposed to form each class of 25 to 30 or more boys as necessary.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

The course of training at present proposed are: Mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipping, weaving, dyeing and printing, typography.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In order to ensure the continued co-operation of industrial establishments in connection with the scheme an Advisory Committee should be formed on which representatives of the participating industries should be nominated. A Committee as shown below will accordingly be constituted in the first instance from January, 1937:

Director of Industries (Chairman).

1 Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

1 Representative of the Bombay Engineering Industry.

1 Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

3 Experts, one of whom is to be the Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

The Deputy Director of Industries (Technical Education) will be the Secretary of the Committee which will be appointed for a term of 3 years. The functions of this Committee will be purely advisory and it will be consulted by the Director of Industries on matters relating to the (1) selection of boys for training, (2) training of apprentices in factories, (3) types and duration of courses of training and syllabuses of technical subjects in the evening classes, (4) forms of indenture of apprentices and (5) absorption of trained apprentices by the various industrial establishments.

FREE STUDENTSHIPS.

Fees at the rate of Rs. 10/- per term, i.e., Rs. 20/- per annum, will be charged to each apprentice for evening classes. Rs. 2/- will be charged as entrance examination fee if one is held, and a small sessional examination fee will also be charged.

Up to 10 per cent. of the boys admitted to the scheme may be granted free studentships. Only those boys will be eligible for free-studentships whose parents' income is Rs. 1,000/- or less per year.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

A very busy Christmas programme: a lot of fun, Christmas trees for the kiddies, sports for the school boys social for the average men, dances for those who can dance and variety entertainments for every body.

The Christmas sports and the social of the Bandra Gymkhana will be held on Sunday the 27th December, starting from 4-30 p.m. and winding up at about 11-30 p.m. This function is open only to members and their families; no guests this time.

However, the Managing Committee of the Gymkhana has decided to hold a social for members and their guests on the New Year's Day. This function will be held from 7 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Since this is the only function in Bandra on that day, I am sure it is going to be a swell affair, so those who are out for fun ought not to miss this. The Spot Light Dance Band will play on this occasion.

INDO-PORTUGUSE INSTITUTE

This institute of Bandra is to hold their annual Christmas tree at the premises of the Parsi Social Club, Perry Road, Bandra on Christmas Day starting at 3 p.m. followed by whist-drive. This is to be followed by a Grand Christmas Dance open to the public at 9-30 p.m. closing down at 5 p.m. The Young Costa Family Novelty Band is to play.....Hot music, just the thing you want on a Christmas night. Six members of this Novelty family Band are medalists, holders of the Silver Cups. They hail all the way from Lahore to give you entertainment unique on Christmas night. So do not miss this dance.

RAILWAY INSTITUTE, BANDRA

The G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra is to hold their annual Christmas Tree and Treat in the premises of the Institute on Saturday the 26th December starting at 4 p.m. Mr. J. H. Shiels, Ag. Chief Electrical Engineer, has kindly consented to preside and Mrs. Shiels to distribute the toys.

At 8 p.m. the Christmas Tree and Treat is to be followed by dancing which is free to members and has a very nominal entrance fee for non-members.

This Institute under the Presidentship of Mr. D. Dibbous, Assistant Transportation Superintendent Traction, Kurla, and the energetic and hard working Honorary Secretary Mr Louis Rodrick has seen considerable progress, but what it yet requires is fuller support from the members.

COLWAD DRAMATIC UNION

The above Union, now in existence for twenty-three years has year by year shown great progess in variety entertainment, which attracts thousands of people from Bombay and Suburbs. On December, 25 at 8 p.m. it will present its 23rd annual variety programme. It comprises a variety of instrumental and vocal items by well-known and popular artistes. And then that Marathi Farce specially composed for the festival "Goenchi Lotri" (Fortune through Goa Lottery). This function has proved quite a success in the past, and those who are fond of a variety programme might note that this is to take place on St. Stanislaus School Ground, Bandra.

SANTA CRUZ GYMKHANA

The Willingdon Gymkhana, Santa Cruz, held their Christmas tree for the children on Sunday last. This proved a very enjoyable function and I am sure the tiny tots enjoyed it immensly.

This Gymkhana is to hold two dances. The Christmas Dance on Christmas day and the New Year Dance on New Year's eve. These functions in the past have proved very enjoyable and I think they ought to prove the same this year too.

BINDER REPORT EXTREMELY DISAPPOINTING

Indian Merchants' Appeal To Govt. To Take Immediate Action

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent to-day the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, on Binder's Report:

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have read newspaper reports regarding the substance of the Binder Report regarding the Clove Legislation in Zanzibar. From these newspaper reports it would appear that the Binder Report is extremely disappointing and proposing to perpetuate the highly invidious position in which Indians have been placed by the Government of Zanzibar. It will render a large majority destitute and be extremely unfair and unjust. Extension of the moratorium has led to consternation and apprehension. The Committee urge the Government of India to take immediate and vigorous action."—United Press.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Draft Resolutions For Open Session

The Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee write:—

The members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference as also the members of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference are hereby informed that a copy of the draft constitution of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation can be had for reading from the Secretaries of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee between the hours 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. on week days at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Any suggestions or amendments should be given in writing to the Secretaries during these hours.

Those students who wish to move any resolutions in the open sessions of the Presidency Students' Conference are requested to send in draft resolutions to the Secretaries during the hours mentioned above. The resolutions should be handed over before Sunday, 27th instant, when they will be placed before the Drafting Committee of the Presidency Conference.

LIBERAL FEDERATION CONFERENCE PLANS

BOMBAY, December 23.

A correspondent wires from Lucknow that at a meeting of the Oudh Liberal League held yesterday evening more than 30 delegates were elected to the session of the Liberal Federation to be held at Lucknow on the 29th, 30th and 31st December.

The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee also met the same evening and decided several important matters of details. The arrangements for the session of the Federation are nearing completion. The President-elect will be accorded a public reception at the Railway Station on his arrival from Bombay on the 27th evening at 7 p.m.—A.P.

B. N. R. STRIKE SPREADS

Sweepers And Gangmen Also Down Tools Out Of Sympathy

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 23.

Mr. Ramalingam, Vice-President of the Labour Union, Kharagpur, wires to the "United Press":—

"In Kharagpur, the strike situation remains unchanged. The strikers are firm and peaceful. In Shalimar, 700 workers are on strike. In Adra, the head goods clerk and four other goods clerks have joined the strike. The Bero station menials are on strike. In Anara, more clerks have joined the strike. In Purulia, more engineering gangs have joined the strike. In Muri carriage traffic menials are on strike.

"In Chakradharpur, the strike situation remains unchanged. Only 5 clerks are working. In Dongapose also, the situation remains unchanged. Engineering gangs are all on strike. In Sini, 280 workers are on strike. In Jharsaguda, more workers of the engineering, loco and carriage traffic have joined the strike. In Bilaspur 90 per cent. of workers are on strike. Only 3 out of 53 clerks are working. The strikers are peaceful.

FAST SPREADING

"In Katni section, the strike is fast spreading. All workers of stations between Sahdol and Bilaspur are on strike. In Sahdool, the strikers are firm. The Raigarh section is almost completely affected. Gang men of Raipur Yard and all five gangs of Naharpalli and Kotarha are on strike. In the Raipur section 90 per cent. of workers have joined the strike. Workers of Tilda have joined the strike. In Gondia 90 per cent. of workers are on strike.

"In the Sompeta section 60 gangmen have joined the strike. Menials of Mandasa, Baruva, Sompeta, Jhadupudi and Punid are on strike. In Puri, carriage traffic menials have struck work. In the Waltair and Vizianagram sections all engineering gangs have struck work. Workers of Raigoda also have joined the strike."United Press.

SYMPATHY WITH B. N. R. STRIKERS

Black-leg Recruitment Would Have Serious Results, Say M. S. M. Workers

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The General Secretary of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union, writes:

"At a special General Body meeting of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union held on Sunday last resolution expressing its deep sympathy and admiration at the heroic stand taken by the B. N. Ry. workers and condemning the attitude of the Railway Board and the B. N. Rly. Administration, and urges upon the Government of India, the Railway Board and the B. N. Ry. Administration to concede the demands of the workers and thus enable an early settlement of the dispute, were adopted.

It was also resolved to start preparations for the collection of relief funds for the distressed families of the workers.

By another resolution, the meeting appealed to all the workers of the country not to black-leg the present strike, and uttered a warning to the authorities concerned that "any engagement of black-leg labour to crush the resistance of the B. N. Rly workers in the present dispute will have far-reaching consequences."—United Press.

EDITOR CONVICTED

Found guilty of distributing, circulating and having in his possession copies of September issue of "Kam Vidnyam" which contained obscene passages, Ratilal Bhanji, editor, printer and publisher of the paper, who was arrested by the C.I.D. of Bombay (General Branch) on 9th instant, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The obscene portions referred to are some letters published in the columns of the magazine, which columns were thrown open for free advice on sex affairs.

The accused pleaded guilty.

In sentencing the accused the Magistrate observed that it was really difficult for the editor of such a paper when he invited correspondence, where to draw a line. It was more desirable that such correspondence should not be published at all.

Taking into consideration that the accused had pleaded guilty, the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

The Magistrate ordered that the copies of "Kam Vidnyam" seized by the police be confiscated.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE TO SHRADDHANAND

He Strove For Nation's Freedom Irrespective Of Communities

The tenth death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand was celebrated at a public meeting held on Choupatty Sands by the Arya Samaj under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that it was a misnomer to think of Swami Shraddhanand as a communalist. He was a patriot who died a martyr's death.

Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta, Secretary of the local Arya Samaj, said that Swamiji was a full-fledged nationalist, who wanted that India should advance as a Nation just like other independent countries of the world.

Pandit Vijay Shankar spoke about the life, work and ideals of Swamiji. Swamiji stood for "Shuddhi," "Sangathan," abolition of untouchability, bettering lot of widows through education, re-marriage, etc. In the various Ashrams and enterprises he started, he strove to realise his ideals.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in paying tribute to Swami Shraddhanand said that Swamiji stood for national regeneration primarily in aid of which he believed in strengthening Hinduism.

In regard to the 'Achyuts' (Harijans) they were treated on a par with other Samajists and Vedic education was imparted to them in his Ashrams.

CONTRIBUTION TO WOMEN'S CAUSE.

The Jullundur Kanya Maha Vidyalaya was his concrete contribution to the Woman's cause.

Messrs. Pardubhai Sharma and Ranchhodlal Gyani, President of the local Arya Samaj, also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Shraddhanand's example was a laudable one worthy of being emulated. The dominant note in the career of Swamiji, was that he carried on his work irrespective of criticism of others.

At one time he was admired both by Hindus as well as Muslims. On one occasion he addressed a Muslim gathering from the pulpit of the Jumma Masjid at Delhi. From this it is clear that Swami Shraddhanand was not a communalist.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Mr. Ispahani To Act For Mr. Mitha As Provisional Secretary

As Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha, the Provisional Honorary Secretary of Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be absent in East Khandesh on his electioneering work, Mr. Jinnah, the President has requested Mr. M. M. S. Ispahani to be Provisional Honorary Secretary.

All correspondence, etc. are to be addressed to him at 16 Adelphe Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay. (Telephone No. 44220).

THREE INJURED IN PIT ACCIDENT

JHARIA: Dec. 23.

Three miners were seriously injured last night when several coolie-sheds and an office room store collapsed as a result of a subsidence in the Bhalgora Colliery, owned by Seth Chandamal Indrakumar.

The injured were immediately taken to hospital.

The subsidence occurred at 11 p.m. in an area which has been abandoned for several years. The mines inspector visited the place and directed it to be fenced round for about two bighas.

The Police are guarding the affected area.—A.P.

'PLANE DAMAGED WHILE LANDING

NEW DELHI, December 23.

A twin-engined De Havilland dragon fly 'plane belonging to Messrs. Govan Bros., which was returning from a business journey to Calcutta was damaged while making a landing here. The damage is not serious.—A.P.

A. I. HINDI PRACHAR SAMMELAN

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), Dec. 23.

A Conference of the All-India Hindi Prachar Sammelan will be held under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad on December 28 at 8 in the morning at the Congress Subjects Committee Pandal.

Mahatma Gandhi Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other prominent leaders are expected to attend the Conference.—United Press Congress Special.

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN FRENCH MOROCCO

National Congress Organised

ARREST OF PROMINENT LEADERS

The "Bombay Chronicle" has received the following letter from the President of the Central Board of Youngmen's Muslim Association of Cairo:—

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the letter, received by the General Central Board of the Young Men's Muslim Association of Cairo from the National party of Morocco. From this letter you will observe that this is the first occasion when a political movement is started on national basis in that country. This movement has awakened a great rising and it is the result of persevering efforts of learned Muslims of the land, who are strongly demanding their natural independence.

Our Muslim brethren there are facing great dangers, at the hand of the ruling authorities of the French Government seeing this we find it a duty on us to render them assistance.

We are waiting from your good heart, to draw the attention of our Muslim brethren in India to this fact. Our Central General Board has written to the French Ambassador at Cairo to move his Government that it should take care not to injure the feelings of the Muslim Letter from Morocco world at large.

The following is the translation of the letter from Morocco:—

The first National Congress in Morocco was held to-day to consider the demands of our country, at a time when Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and Tunicia have already obtained a sort of independence. Following which first of all freedom of Press was granted. This conference was held at Rabat, the capital city of the Moroccan territory. It was composed of delegates and representatives of all districts and each class of people.

It was unanimously decided that the demands of the nation must be put before the French Government at once.

The second meeting was held on the 15 Shaban, in the city of Fez where those leaders were present who had lately returned from Paris after putting the national demands before the Government. The third meeting was held in the City of Sala, and the fourth was held in the City Darul-Baida. During the proceedings of the meeting the French authorities carried out sudden arrests of two leaders, Mr. Mohamed Abdulla Alfazil and Mr. Omar bin Abdul-Jalil. Both these are diploma holders of Parisian Universities. During mid-night three more of the leaders were arrested. These are Mr. Wazzani, Mr. Mohamed Yazidi and Mr. Mansoor. Next day the public took out a big procession as a protest; but military forces intervened. On the first day of Ramzan the public sent a delegate to Paris for defending the national rights. We are writing this at a time when whole of our country is being organized, and national work is carried on in every city. Further we hope to write news of our progress, if we are still not arrested.

Sd. Prof. ABDUL-WAHAB BIN MANSOOR OF NAJAH UNIVERSITY.

INDIAN STUDENT AWAKENS!

(Continued from page 6)

not been so acute as to awake a very big section of the students from their slumber and political apathy. A time will come and it is fast approaching when the students of India without any fear will mobilise their forces. But a wholly political colour at present may invite the wrath of the University authorities and prevent many of those from joining us who can be made what they should be only by bringing them inside the federation. This situation was explained to the former group and they seemed to be convinced. Of course a resolution was passed appealing to the students of India to vote for only those candidates who stand for students' right which include the complete independence of their motherland and another resolution opposed the office acceptance under the new constitution. But this was made clear at the very outset by Mr. Shanti Master, the proposer, that as the Act has enfranchised men above 22 and many of them are students, therefore, the federation is duty bound to give them a lead.

Communal Harmony.

Inspite of the efforts of a couple of Muslim communalists who just after the Lucknow session started propaganda to prevent the Muslim students from joining the Federation and tried in vain to organise an A.I. Muslim Students' Federation, a large number of Muslim delegates attended the session. Almost all the important Muslim educational centres like the Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, M.A.O. College, Amritsar, Arabic College, Delhi, Islamia College, Lahore, and Shia College, Lucknow, were represented. The summary fashion in which Aligarh students rejected the idea of an A.I. Muslim Students' Federation was appreciated by a resolution. The presidential address of the Dr. Radhakumud Mukerji, at the A. I. Hindu Youth Conference, fostering communalism was unanimously condemned. This resolution was moved and supported by the Hindu speakers. Throughout the deliberations never did an occasion arise when any delegate whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim, had to think in terms of his or her community.

The Future.

The youth movement has arisen in every country of the world out of political and economic necessity, and nowhere is political and economic necessity more impelling than in India of to-day. It was high time that the Indian students organised their vast resources to fight the economic, academic, and political difficulties under which they have to work. With a clear foresight and unambiguous ideology the lead which the A.I. Students' Federation gives is bound to play an important part in the life of this country. It is expected that in the meantime the provinces will organise themselves to strengthen the central organisation, and the next conference will be in a position to take a still bolder step.

APPROACHING EVERY VOTER

B. P. C. C. Mobilise An Army Of Educated Volunteers

Mr. P. R. Lele Secretary, Publicity Bureau, B. P. C. C. writes:—

Attention of voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly enrolled in Bombay City and Suburban District is invited to the plan of the B. P. C. C. to supply a copy of the Congress Election Manifesto to every voter individually. More than a million copies of the manifesto in five languages, viz.,—English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati—are to be printed. An army of educated volunteers will be required to take the manifesto to each voter personally and that is why an appeal has been publicly issued for volunteers.

The huge task of approaching every voter will be commenced immediately after the Faizpur session and the mobilisation of man-power must be finished before that.

A request has to be addressed to each voter individually. The voters were enrolled in the Wards with reference to their residence during the period ending 31st March, 1935. It is probable that numerous voters may have changed their residence since then. It is desired that those who have so changed their address should communicate the new address to the Congress Committees of the original Ward as well as of the ward in which they now reside.

They have to bear in mind that they will be entitled to vote only in the ward in which they are enrolled.

Approach to such voters will be possible only if they supply the required information to the Congress Committees concerned

CAR AND CYCLE IN COLLISION

NEW DELHI, December 23.

A serious accident occurred here between a car driven by a Frenchman from Chandernagore and a motor-cycle on which Albert, a salesman in a local firm, was riding.

The motor cycle and motor car collided with great force and Albert was hurled over the car and thrown fifteen feet away. He was picked up unconscious and taken to hospital where he is progressing.—A.P.

General Booth For Trivandrum

MADRAS, December 23.

General Evangeline Booth, Head of the Salvation Army, left for Ernakulam overnight from where she leaves to-night for Trivandrum.—A.P.

Let Congress Identify Itself With Masses

FEAR OF CLASH OF CLASS INTERESTS BASELESS

Jayaprakash Narain On Office Acceptance Issue

Middle Class Outlook In National Organisation Must Be Eliminated

(CONGRESS CAMP),
FAIZPUR, December 23.

"It would be trite to say that we are going through very critical times. Yet, I wish its force were widely realized.

"I have met colleagues in the Congress who take a different and rather complacent view of things and brush away all talk about critical times by saying that we are inclined to be alarmist and that it was best to concentrate on the immediate work in hand, namely, securing a victory for the Congress at the polls next January and February.

"There are other colleagues who do not bother even about the immediate task and who, in the midst of tumult and gathering storm pursue with unruffled serenity their lofty dream of reviving the dead and dying industries of the ancient land", said Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan in the course of him presidential address at the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference which opened today at Faizpur in the Congress Reception Committee pandal.

Proceeding, he said:

Frankly, this attitude,—not of the man in the street, mind you, but of the active national worker —alarms me. We do not seem to be conscious at all of the headlong speed with which the forces of society are impelling us onwards.

We seem to believe that nothing extraordinary has happened in the last six or seven years in this rapidly changing world. We do not seem to be aware that we are passing through a period of intense crisis of Imperialism—a crisis which is disintegrating the old imperialisms, a crisis which is driving the masses the world over into deeper poverty and misery, a crisis which has brought war to our very doors, a crisis which has called up a resurgence of revolutionary activity, a crisis that therefore demands a new technique, new slogans, new forms of struggle.

We do not also realize more clearly that we failed in our previous battles with imperialism. We take our failure as if we expected it and seem to show no anxiety for ensuring a success in the next one.

We seem to rely on time to lift the "depression" which has supposedly fallen over the country, when we shall have another fight which will take us further on our road to Swaraj. Then we shall have another respite, then another fight, then another and another in the same manner till we reach our goal. This is not a parody, but a description of reality. I have met numberless people who think in this manner. Naturally effective form of struggle. A few months spent in jail at periodical intervals is about all that most of us in the Congress conceive an anti-imperialist struggle to be.

Middle-Class Outlook

I venture to suggest that this is a typical middle-class way of looking at things. Struggle for the middle class is synonymous with what is called self-sacrifice.

If this sort of mentality persists, the Congress will find itself completely ineffective.

We must learn to realize that the next fight must be our last. Till we do it there will be little seriousness in our work. Moreover, if we understood more clearly what was happening around us, we could see that it was so. When I tell people that within five years we shall be a free nation, my friends laugh at me. But I do believe that our proportions and our work must be on the basis of an even shorter calculation.

The deepening crisis of Imperialism sets new tasks for us and demands new forms of struggle. Let me make my meaning clear.

The transformation that has taken place in the life of our peasantry in the last six or seven years as a result of the crisis is without parallel.

The poverty of the Indian peasant under British rule has been a major premise of our politics. So, we miss the significance of what has happened to him in the past some years.

Meaning Of Rural Uplift

When the Government allocates a crore of rupees to rural development and when the Viceroy goes around presenting stud bulls, we take it that it is all as a counterblast to Gandhiji's scheme of village industries.

There may be some truth in it, but the real conclusion to which it points is that the peasants' condition is becoming so desperate that even Imperialism sits up and takes notice.

Being, however, unable to do anything real in the matter, it tries to woo the peasant by this show of solicitude.

Peasant Debts

The crisis has suddenly reduced the peasant's income by half and more than half. But his debts went on piling; there was little difference in his rent, revenue, water and other charges; the mill of indirect taxation continues its grinding. The result is that 70 to 80 per cent. of the Indian peasantry is bankrupt to-day and millions have become landless.

CONGRESS TASK.

What has been the peasant's reaction to all this? He sees that his very existence is in danger. He waited long enough for some one to take up his cause. Being disappointed, he seems to be taking things in his own hands. We hear to-day more than ever before of peasant conferences, peasant marches and of peasants' demands.

Here was a situation which clearly defined the task of the Congress.

Here was a basis for vigorous and militant work among the peasantry, for developing their movement. Instead we have been tinkering with the sanitation and lighting of the villages. Could our programme be more unsuited to the needs of the times?

The real trouble lies in the manner in which we have learnt to approach this problem. We think that British rule is responsible for the plight of the peasantry and it cannot be improved as long as that rule lasts. This, of course, is true. But, then, we conclude from this that we have first to rid ourselves of that rule and then improve the condition of the peasants. Some of us even think that after we win the coming elections and take charge of the Government, we shall try to do something for the peasants.

Therefore, no attempt is made in the present to relate the dire needs of the peasants with the struggle for independence—to take that struggle itself a struggle for reduced rents and revenue, freedom from debt, a juster distribution of the burden of taxation, a juster system of tenancy, and so on.

I venture to suggest that this way of thinking is again a typical middle class way.

The peasants themselves cannot think of their present struggle against starvation and penury as being separate from their struggle for independence. Clearly we have not yet learnt to think like the masses, because we are not yet close enough to them.

What is true of the peasantry is also true of the industrial workers and of the middle classes who too are being ground down by the crisis.

Develop Struggle

The first point we have been trying to drive home with regard to our method of struggle and the day-to-day activity of the Congress is that the Congress should identify itself with the struggle of the masses that is developing around their immediate demands and needs and should further intensify it and link it with the larger political struggle.

This would lead to a country-wide peasant and labour movement and formation of peasant and labour organizations, all solidly behind the Congress.

The entire masses would be roused to activity and the national movement would be raised to unprecedented heights.

To put it briefly the Congress must take hold of the developing mass unrest and forge it into a mighty weapon against imperialism. This is as I said our first basic suggestion to the Congress.

Narrow Basis

I shall draw your attention to just one other suggestion we have been making. This is in regard to the organization of the Congress. We feel that the Congress as at present organised has too restricted and narrow a basis. It is based at present on the members we enrol. A national organization speaking for the whole nation cannot remain so restricted. It must be able to include the widest possible section of the people.

I am not suggesting that the influence of the Congress is restricted to its primary members alone. That influence undoubtedly covers a much wider range. But organizationally the Congress is based on the members alone—most of whom do not take any interest in its work after once they elect their representatives in twelve months.

This state of affairs cannot make for the organizational strength of the Congress and for its being in a position to mobilize a much larger section of the people than it has been hitherto able to do.

Of course, the membership can be enlarged, but in the very nature of things there is a limit to it. Is there no other way of recruiting larger sections of the masses into it? There is, and we have been constantly demanding it. The All-India Trade Union Congress has asked for it and the various present organizations have also done so. What we ask for can be described simply. There are in the country many peasant and labour unions. Their number will undoubtedly grow. Large numbers of peasants and workers are organized in these unions. They are mostly militant bodies fighting for the immediate demands of the workers and peasants and pledged to independence.

We suggest that a provision be made for giving these organized sections of the masses collective representation in the Congress, thereby broadening the organizational base of the Congress, beyond calculations.

I should mention the Chinese Kuomintang which under the leadership of the great Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen was reorganized on a similar basis—the peasant and Trade Unions becoming the vital organs of the Peoples' Party, i.e., the Kuomintang. It is a matter of history now, how the Kuomintang grew in power and spread far and wide to the distant corners of that vast country.

Not A Cock-Pit

A fear is often expressed that if such a scheme were adopted the Congress would become a cock-pit of clash of class interests. To believe in this fear is to bury one's head in the sand. If there is clash of interests in the country it cannot be kept out of the Congress and it has not been kept out. Moreover, it is not possible to understand how, if the workers and peasants are brought into the Congress individually, this clash will be avoided.

It is reasonable to expect that, with their preponderance in the Congress these questions will come to the fore. I have no hesitation in saying that this fear of the masses, particularly of the organised masses, is not worthy of the Congress and goes contrary to its declared intention of moving closer to the masses and identifying itself with them. This is the best that can be said in reply to those who express such fears.

I believe that if the Congress were reorganized on the lines suggested, it will rapidly grow in strength and popularity and would soon be in a position to lead the masses to a last and successful fight against imperialism.

If we are able to achieve this at Faizpur a new landmark would have been reached in the evolution of our national movement and the year 1936 would be remembered as a turning point in our national history, much as 1924—the year of the reorganization is in the history of the Chinese Revolutions.

Before leaving this point I should make a mention of the splendid lead Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given in this regard. Since he took reigns of the Congress organization he has ceaselessly stressed the necessity of the Congress moving closer to the masses and becoming a joint front of all the anti-Imperialist forces in the country. I hope that during his presidentship he would be able like Dr. Sun-Yat-San to carry through the reorganization of the Congress and give it new life and vigour.

I shall now touch briefly upon a few problems of more immediate value.

Slave Constitution

The first issue that comes to my mind is the slave constitution. Much has been said of this fresh Imperialist device. I need not repeat all that has been said.

The whole country has by now come to understand that the constitution is only a new fetter of slavery and as such must be resisted and broken to pieces.

The Congress has declared that it will oppose it uncompromisingly and bring it to an end. We welcome that declaration.

The elections are no election at all. They are merely a form of our anti-Imperialist struggle and in them there are two parties only—one, the Indian people, as represented by the Congress, the other, imperialism. I have no doubt that the people will register their will to freedom at the polls.

But winning the elections is only a small part of our task. The slave constitution cannot be wrecked merely by an electoral victory. It is this fact that is not always being kept in view.

The Congress Election manifesto declared that the only effective way of opposing the constitution is to mobilise the masses against it

Whatever is done in or through the legislatures should be merely to help organise that mass opposition.

This declaration has largely remained on paper. We have seen how in the selection of candidates due regard was not given to this policy and pacts and alliances were entered into with uncertain parties and persons merely with a view to winning seats.

However that chapter has closed now. The election is still before us and the question of policy to be followed in the legislatures. It is of the utmost importance that the campaign is utilised to mobilise the masses against the Constitution and against Imperialism.

It was necessary for this that the Congress made a clear declaration with regard to the pressing demands and needs of the people. It was expected that the provincial Congress committees would make such declarations regarding agrarian and other problems. It is even now not too late and the Faizpur Congress must give a clear lead on this point. Such a declaration of policy would also serve as a basis for the Congress parties in the legislatures. The latter have little other use than for pressing the demands of the masses.

Office Acceptance

While I am on this point, I must repeat once again that we feel that it would be wrong for the Congress to accept offices under the new Constitution. It would cause great injury to our cause, if the Congress took responsibility even for a day to run this repressive administration.

We have emphasised in the past two or three years more than any other party or group the nearness of the war danger.

It is time now that our propaganda took a more positive shape.

Now I shall close with just a few words about our Party. I am to-day more convinced than ever before that our party has a definite role to play in the Congress and the anti-Imperialist movement.

It is essential that there should be in the vanguard of the national movement an organised group of people with definite and clear-cut ideas and policies. It has been our policy to impose not, socialism on the congress. The congress is an anti-imperialist organisation and its immediate task is to fight imperialism and defeat it. Our anxiety is to develop this fight. We believe that socialism finds a way for it. We further believe that socialism can offer the only solution of the problems of poverty and exploitation which faces the people. Thus, while socialism is not our immediate objective, it colours and orients it and gives us greater strength to fight for it.

The existence of a party of socialists within the Congress gives an organised direction to our movement. It further draws the Congress nearer the masses and make it a real anti-Imperialist body. The work we have already done stands witness to it.

Baroda In Gloom Over "Non-violent Massacre"

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA: Dec. 23.

Gloom prevails all over Baroda amongst the students and their parents as a sequel to another deplorable "non-violent massacre" in the Matriculation Examination.

The Baroda Centre's result is about 15 per cent., while the Ahmedabad is about 21 per cent. (295 students passing out of 1,364).

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS BANNER

Youths Must Shoulder Burden Of Fight For Freedom, Says Masani

(From The Thana District Congress Parliamentary Board).

On Saturday last Messrs. M. R. Masani, Jayaprakash Narayan, and Comrade Narayan Swami addressed a meeting on behalf of the Thana District Parliamentary Board under the presidentship of Mr. C. T. Ranadive, pleader, and leader of the Thana working classes.

Millions of peasants have been living on bad food despite their labour in the field. Even educated diploma holders were without employment. At the bottom of all these was Imperialism, and the autocracy of the Indian States. It was the duty of every man and woman to put up a strong fight against all these 'isms'. The Congress was the only organised and powerful Institution which had proclaimed its determination to attain complete freedom.

The differences between the Congress Socialists Party and the 'Democratic' PParty were as wide as heaven and earth. The Democratic Party, Mr. Masani went on, had girded up its loins to the 'Reforms'.

Youths Should Shoulder Burden

Mr. Masani said that the Congress had determined to oppose the 'Reforms'. Certain Rulers, capitalists, communalists, and some who styled themselves 'Democrats' had prepared themselves to work the 'Reforms' which meant rotting in slavery. He urged on every body fighting under the leadership of the Congress. The International situation was going from bad to worse, and many believed that a great war was imminent. In such a contingency India should not render assistance to the English people.

Young men, he continued, ought to shoulder more and more burden in the National fight. There were many youths in Thana who could create an awakening amongst the people. Every youth should come under the banner of the Congress.

Only Two Parties Possible

Another speaker said that in the National fight, there could be only two parties—one of the Government and the other of the People. Congress was the people's party, and those who opposed it were helping the Government directly or indirectly. The voter should give votes to the Congress which was fighting for freedom, and therein lay the welfare of the poor people of India. They should bear in mind that poverty of the peasants and workmen will not disappear without the attainment of Freedom.

Mr. Ranadive, in his concluding speech requested all Thana voters, men as well as women, to return Mr. Damle to the Legislature.

FROM ACROSS INDIAN FRONTIER

Adventurous American Journalist

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI: Dec. 23.

Information has been received that an American journalist adventurer, named **Abdul Kamal Hathaway** (whose former name was Cimmarron), who left Urumchi six months ago, through Tungan territory, has at last reached Peiping. There is no news yet as to his activities in Peiping.

Heavy rain is reported in Kandahar as a result of which Zamindars who had been suffering from severe draught have commenced sowing of crops. Due to rains, however the road between Kandahar and Chaman has been considerably damaged, lorries taking as many as five days to complete the journey.

One and a-half feet deep snow has fallen between Ghazni and Mukkur, rendering the road impassable and the employment of forced labour for clearing it is necessary.

The Iran Government has declared Sunday as a weekly holiday, instead of Friday, as hitherto observed.

(Continued from Col. 7)

ables capturing those seats and using them in a way detrimental to the national interests.

"If real Swaraj is to be achieved we must give up quarrelling amongst ourselves. There should be perfect equality and fraternity. All artificial differences between man and man, community and community, and class and class should be immediately obliterated. After all we are all human beings, all children of the same God. The moment we realise this and translate this in our daily lives Swaraj will be within our grasp."

Undesirables Must Be Ousted

WHY CONGRESS ENTERS LEGISLATURES

Your Sacrifices Have Brought Session To Village, Says Mahatma

FAIZPUR, Dec. 22.

"Farmer Gandhi" started today as the guest of typical East Khandesh farmers. With light steady steps he walked, staff in hand, and bare-headed in the bracing morning air across freshly harvested fields to Khiroda. Five miles of winding foot-path to the village were easily covered. A bullock-cart invitingly furnished with spotless white Khadi cushions jingled and creaked at the rear of the small procession of friends accompanying Gandhiji, but he never once felt the need to get into it.

Villagers waited in groups all along the route. At Khiroda women received him with traditional Indian rites of welcome.

Proceedings started with presentation of a purse of Rs. 100 followed by songs by a woman singer of the village. An address was then presented in Marathi.

Replying in Hindi, Gandhiji said how happy he was to come to the village. He regarded it as a pilgrimage remembering as he did the sacrifices and services of Dhanaji Nana Choudary of the village who resigned a job in the Police Department and took an important part in Congress work. He also recalled the work of 75 men and women who kept company with Mr. Choudary in his achievements.

He had come, said Gandhiji, to congratulate the village on that record of service and he was glad to see how clean the surroundings had been kept If the Congress session had come nearer to them, the reason was perhaps their part in the struggle.

WHY THIS DIFFERENTIATION.

"While I am glad to see the way in which you have kept your village clean, I am sorry to say that differentiation of man from man is bad. The other motto says real Hinduism does not recognise discrimination between Harijans and caste Hindus. But during my walk round the village and round the Harijan quarters I found they are differentiating between Harijans and caste Hindus. You are not treating Harijans in the same way as you declare in your motto. You do not allow them to have water from your wells and they are driven to have recourse to tank water which I understand is occasionally also drunk by cattle. This is bad."

Proceeding Gandhiji said: "Our country has been under foreign domination. We are not free people. Though all of us agree that Swaraj is our birthright, we have not been able to win it so far. Mere membership of Congress means nothing. How many members of Congress are there to-day in the country? At most one crore. Then what about the rest of the 34 crores? I have left the Congress. I am not even a four-anna member of the Congress, as I have decided to educate the public—I remain in the 34 crores. For example there are only 250 out of 2,500 residents of your village as Congress members. Nothing would be lost if you are all not members. Not that I do not want you to become Congress members, but I feel there is no use on your merely becoming Congress members. I am in favour of all of you becoming members of the Congress. I have no objection even if you want to enter legislatures but in your attempt to do so you need not create differences and quarrel amongst yourselves.

THE WHY OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

I leave the work in the legislatures to those who have the desire, resources and leisure for such work to work. I have said that nothing substantial could be achieved by entering the legislatures but if Congress decided to capture them and asked Congress members of the legislatures to carry on the Congress Flag even into the Council Chambers, it is because Congress wants to prevent undesir-

(Continued in Col 5)

Examination—As The Examinee Takes It

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF A SUPERVISOR

"Cursed be the examiner" is the natural cry of the examinees. Nothing the poor students detests so much as that abominable examination. For as he sits, racking his brain over the paper, he tries hard to recollect what he read overnight. Those red and blue marks, which make the texts appear like the red and green signal lights, fail him now. The principle of "Archimides" escapes him, he forgets the ingredients of some chemical solution, the formulae of some compounds. Who said that line from 'Macbeth'? Why did Parliament win against the Stuarts? What is the date of 'Naseby',—these and other obnoxious questions pester his perplexed brain.

"Curse Them All."

"Cursed be the examination day" that imposes on him such severe strain. Would it never had dawned. The heat coupled with the Maths. problem sets into motion a stream of perspiration down his tired brain. How he recalls the pleasant hours on the Gymkhana, how he longs to play a badminton set with his fair friends.

But now he cannot tell whom Horatius killed. For a second he is inclined to curse him too—why was he born at all?—but suddenly he remembers Horatius was a brave man—he also recapitulates the beauty of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome", but, alas, the poem—was it ever written? He wishes he could whisper to his friend: but the eyes of that blessed supervisor are fastened on him.

Darkness—Continued

He watches every minute of the clock. Is the clock not working? Why do not the hands move? What do these supervisors mean? They forget that they had to endure the same terrible mental torture only a few years back. Now they walk with that self-complacent smile on their face, as if they had the whole of 'Euclid', the whole of 'Warner and Martin', the whole of 'Smith', and the whole of 'Shakespeare' at their finger tips.

But whether he likes it or not, he has to sit there chained to his desk, or he knows it means another year and a year of fresh agony. His father's severe face comes before his eyes. How shall he face his frowns and snubs? His younger brother will not stop teasing him, his little sister will make faces at him.

Then either 'do or die'. Solve the questions he must, lines must be located to the context.

Light, At Last But,—

Oh! wonder of wonder—gradually it comes—his last efforts at night do not go in vain. There—he finds that H2 & 0 make H20, there he recollects that the volume of a sphere is 4|3 pi 13. The examiner is not such a bad man after all. Knowledge begins to break on him and his pen slips, glides rapidly down his paper.

Why does the clock move so fast now; only an hour is left. Hurry up or Hammil's sentence will be upon him. "I wish I could write faster"—and there he does. "It is time now," roars that Supervisor. For once he finds courage boldly to answer, "Alright, there you are". Examinations are not so very bad—but if he had only read a little more. "Well, we will do it next year".

Years come and go and 'next year' never dawns.

The World Of Wireless

A B. B. C. MISCELLANY

Television ... In The Commons! ... How To Make A Broadcast Appeal

There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in the public mind about the range of television. In the House of Commons (where two television receivers have been installed, although the members have always resisted the intrusion of sound broadcasting), Mr. Bossom asked the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, whether the Government would make the necessary arrangements to instal television apparatus in Westminster Abbey, so that the actual Coronation ceremony might be witnessed throughout the Empire. Mr. MacDonald hoped that the question would not be pressed until experiments had gone a little farther. The sound programmes from Alexandra Palace have been received over wide areas—they have been remarkably well heard in Johannesburg, for example. But there has been no substantial increase in the range of television—twenty-five miles—since the service was inaugurated.

A Change Of Wavelength

The BBC engineers have decided to discontinue the use of GSP (19.6 m.) in favour of GSB (31.55m.) during the next few months in Transmission 5. In spite of the increase of solar activity, it has been found that there is a definite trend towards late night winter conditions. One reason for the decision was the fact that overseas transmissions near 19.6m. have been completely inaudible in England, and it is generally found that transmitting conditions are nearly reciprocal. On some nights not only did the 19.6-m. channel become inaudible but so also did the 25-m. channel, but the fading is more likely to be continuous on 19.6m than on any other channel. It has also been found from experience that, at this time of the year, the 19.6 wavelength in Transmission 5 becomes progressively weaker. Two 31-m. stations are thus now in use, one primarily for the West Indies and the other primarily for Canada, particularly Central Canada.

How To Make A Broadcast Appeal

In his book "Leaves from my Unwritten Diary,' the late Sir Harry Preston, of Brighton, who had a genius for raising money for charitable purposes, explained the steps he took to make a successful broadcast appeal:

'I took expert opinion, and spent a lot of time composing and cutting down, until I had got my appeal into three minutes, not one second of which would be wasted through being uninteresting. When I was down to 500 words, which I felt would be the absolute minimum, I put my draft aside and tried to see it as a bored Sunday night North-countryman (who wanted to be entertained and did not care a hoot about a hospital in Sussex, anyway) would hear it. I got it down to 150 words, and then, on a final revision, managed to leave twenty of these out. It is not how much you say, but how you say it, that counts.'

South African Point Of View

A Speaker who has gained widespread recognition in South Africa as a keen and discriminating student of current events will talk from Cape Town to listeners at home and abroad on December 21. He is Mr. A. N. Wilson, M.A., and his talk will be the next contribution to 'Empire Exchange,' the series of talks now being broadcast by the BBC in which speakers in various parts of the Empire express the outlook and opinions of their respective countries on contemporary topics.

Mr. Wilson, a South African by birth, was educated at Cape Town University. He has had considerable experience as a broadcast speaker—for the past three years he has been giving a weekly commentary on international affairs from the Johannesburg Station. For eleven years he was a member of the editorial staff of a leading Johannesburg newspaper, and has contributed to contemporary reviews many articles on economic and political affairs in South Africa. This close association with journalism is further emphasised by the fame in the profession that is enjoyed by Mr Wilson's family—his father is editor of a Cape Town newspaper, and two uncles occupy high positions on London 'dailies'; nevertheless, Mr. Wilson has recently deserted journalism for mining administration.

The Day's Work

Talks on the day's work are popular with BBC listeners, but sometimes it is found difficult to present such talks with that element of novelty which is essential for good programme items. An experiment will be tried next year, when it is hoped that workers in European capitals will hold telephone conversations with similar workers in Great Britain. Mr. Moray McLaren, who is in charge of this feature, has arranged for a number of British workers to give short talks on the conditions of their employment, payment, prospects, and other relevant matters. Besides manual workers there will be lawyers, doctors, and farmers, who will describe not only the conditions of their work but answer such questions as: 'Would you encourage your son to follow the same occupation?' Mr. McLaren will tour the Continent, and visit in turn Paris, Rome, Vienna, Warsaw, Berlin, and Copenhagen. He will organise broadcasts in each centre and link them up with their British counterparts. For example, a farmer in Somerset will describe his labours, his hopes, his fears, his prospects, his home life; the listener will then be switched over to some Continental station, perhaps Vienna, where a farmer will give a similar talk on his problems. If possible, the two farmers will engage in telephone conversation.

B.B.C. Staff Training School

The first term of the BBC Staff Training School is now almost completed. In addition to lectures, delivered by the heads of departments concerned with the actual work of broadcasting, recorded versions of programmes have been played back to the students under the guidance of the actual producers of the programmes, who have explained their methods in detail. The students have attended many rehearsals and have been attached to the various programme departments for brief periods.

Already many applicants from overseas have expressed a wish to join the Staff Training School. The BBC, however, is only able to consider candidates already employed and specially recommended by official broadcasting organisations abroad.

SOME EXPENSE!

£1,000 A Mile For Laying A Television Relay Line

A month ago a mast 200 feet high was erected in London on Alexandra Palace hill, where the famous pioneer airman, Col. Cody used to experiment with kites. It was Great Britain's first television mast. Last week the first broadcasting of television programme commenced, and those fortunate enough to own a television receiver have since been able to "listen in" to and "see" two short programmes each day, one in which the Baird system is used and the other the Marconi system. Today it was announced that a cable has already been laid for relay from London to Birmingham at a cost of £1,000 a mile! You can work out for yourselves the number of licences at 10 each which will be necessary to represent a profit on such expenditure. London to Birmingham being 113 miles.

EXACT CENTRE OF ENGLAND

It Is Near About The Centre Of Britain's Radio Activity

A few hundred feet from the transmitter building of the Empire broadcasting station on Borough Hill at Daventry, England, is an old oak tree, known locally as the 'Dane Tree'. Local tradition asserts that, under this tree, a treaty was concluded with the invading Danes, but if such a treaty was ever signed, the tree in question must have been a much earlier one, as that to be seen to-day is only a few hundred years old. Another popular belief, according to one writer, was that the tree marks the exact centre of England, and there young men and maidens still resort to record their vows'. It is said, too—probably as a result of the local contraction of the name 'Daventry' to 'Daintry'—that the tree gave the town its name, but this explanation receives no support from recondite authority. Neither does authority agree that any special historical significance attaches to the tree, despite the veneration in which the district holds it.

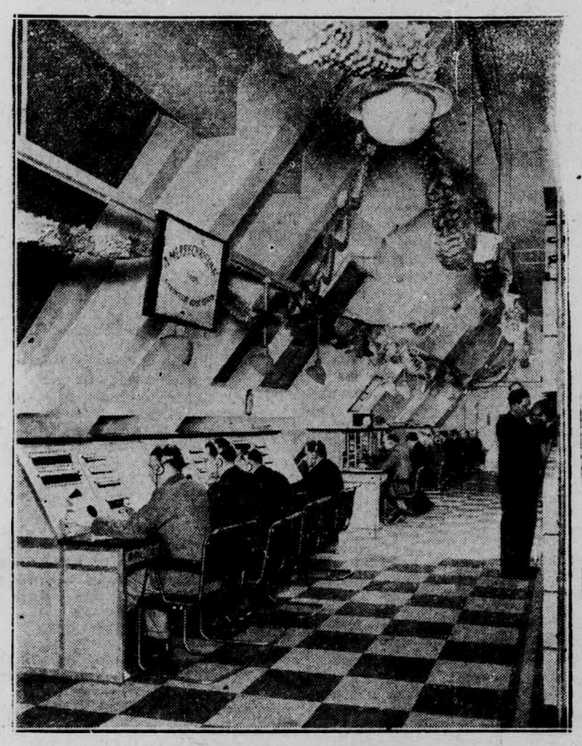
The BBC's Empire broadcasting station is on ground as rich in legitimate history as it is in legend. Borough Hill is the site of an ancient British camp, 150 acres in extent, claimed to be the third largest in the country, and certainly known to the Danes and the Romans. To-day the earthworks of that camp form the boundaries of the Empire station. During excavations by the BBC, Roman coins have actually been found, and great care is and has been taken to ensure that no 'discoveries' are overlooked, all excavation work being undertaken in the presence of a local archaeologist.

RADIO VERSUS GRAMOPHONE

German Supreme Court Gives Important Decision

The Supreme Court of Germany has put an end to a long tussle between the German Broadcasting Company and the German Gramophone Record Industry by reversing the ruling given by the Berlin Court, and granting the appeal of the gramophone people. In future the German Broadcasting Company (which is State-owned) will no longer be allowed to broadcast gramophone records, as by so doing it is considered as injuring the gramophone record industry. The sum involved when the appeal was entered was given as million marks.

CHRISTMAS IN RADIO CONTROL ROOM



The B. B. C. Control room in Broadcasting House, London, enters into the spirit of Christmas weeks in advance.

CHRISTMAS "ON THE AIR"

Special Programmes To Be Broadcast From Daventry This Week

By J. C. S. MACGREGOR, Empire Programme Director of the B. B. C.

A comprehensive reflection of Christmas at Home is I think, a fair description of the programmes that we shall offer from Daventry at Christmas-time this year. Religious services; carol services; Christmas in London, in the Provinces, in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; parties; pantomime; sport; variety. . . there will be representative of them all. And the season brings with it, of course, an abundance of material for special programmes, of which as listeners will find, full use has been made.

A good example of these special programmes will be presented in Transmission I on the morning of Christmas Day. It is called 'When the Snow Lay Round About. . .' and will include Christmas entertainments characteristic of mediaeval, Restoration, and Victorian times; members of one family, in the appropriate generation, will be heard attending a Nativity play, a Mummer's play, and finally a Victorian pantomime. Then, earlier on Christmas week listeners will hear 'Round London at Night,' a title that explains itself. In addition, the weekly edition of 'Empire Magazine' will be an 'enlarged Christmas Number,' the time allotted to it being increased from the customary half-hour to forty-five minutes. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that the contents of this edition will have a real 'Christmassy' flavour. We shall share with the British Home programmes the production of 'Street Show,' a programme which will give a sound-picture of what goes on in the streets of London at this season of the year—the cries of the street hawkers (especially those in Holborn), the indescribable noise that is the signature-tune of London's markets, the chatter and bustle of the shopping crowds, and so on.

CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

We invite listeners to two Christmas parties. The first which will be heard on Christmas Eve, will be held in one of the studios at Broadcasting House, and we have invited a number of favourite artists of the Empire programmes to join us—'us' being various members of the Empire service staff. Those who like informality in their broadcast entertainment are strongly advised to listen—a studio party is the height of informality! The other party to which the attention of listeners is invited is that of the Home service in St. George's Hall on Christmas Day. Listeners to Transmission 4, if they wish, can join it at 7-50 p.m. G. M. T.

The annual distinction of raising the curtain on pantomime belongs as a rule, to Boxing Day, and broadcasting perpetuates that pleasant tradition. On December 26 the Empire programmes will present an up-to-date version of "Sindbad the Sailor" to which Jack Clarke will contribute the music—the interpretation of which will be the responsibility of the EBC Empire Orchestra—and Alec McGill the book and lyrics. This production will also be broadcast in the programmes of the London Regional station of the Home service.

'Christmas Variety,' on December 23, will bring to the microphone a number of popular vaudeville artists, and among the outside broadcasts of the season we hope to number a performance of Acts 1 and 2 of Humperdinck's famous operatta, "Hansel and Gretel," from Sadler's Wells Theatre on Boxing Day.

Sport will be represented by a running commentary on the Rugby football match between Richmond and the Harlequins. This is an annual fixture at Christmas-time, and always creates much interest among London 'rugger' enthusiasts.

A talk on 'London at Christmas Time' together with the two productions already mentioned, 'London at Night' and 'Street Show,' form a trio of broadcasts that should bring many memories to those who know the English Metropolis in December, and paints a vivid and entertaining picture for those who do not. The season elsewhere in the British Isles will be represented by a talk on the Welsh Christmas, in which will be related a number of the Welsh legends associated with the festival and a reading of Irish prose and poetry on Christmas themes. And on Christmas Eve there will be an appropriate reading from inevitably Charles Dickens, the reader being we hope, V. C. Chillion Baddeley whose voice is familiar to listeners who enjoy 'the spokene word.'

CAROL SINGING.

Carols, indispensable ingredient of Christmas, will be well represented in the programmes from Daventry. On Christmas Eve the precedent of previous years will be followed in a broadcast of the traditional Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge a service of outstanding beauty. More carol singing, equally distinctive and from no less noteworthy a source, will be heard later in the day: it will come from St. Mary's, White-

chapel, London, without a carol service from which the BBC Christmas programmes would be incomplete. The church has contributed carols to Christmas evening ever since British broadcasting began, and it has become a custom for a number of instrumentalists and singers from Broadcasting House to go down to Whitechapel to accompany this unique event. The Rev. John Ivo, Vicar of St. Mary's is famous among listeners as being the clergyman who preached the first sermon ever broadcast from a British station. Earlier in the week, the famous Nantyffyllon Children's Choir will broadcast a programme of Welsh carols.

The true aspect of the festival will be recognised in broadcasts on Christmas Day of two religious services, one in the morning from the historic chapel of St. George at Windsor Castle, the address at which will be given by The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, and the second in the evening from the Concert Hall Broadcasting House, conducted by the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, the BBC's Director of Religion.

And now may I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Director and all members of the technical and programme staff of the Empire service of wishing all our listeners a very merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year? Good listening to you all, wherever you may be!

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Indian News From Here And There

EMPLOYMENT FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

Scope Of British Experts' Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

As at present arranged two British experts to advise on educational reconstruction will not be staying in India after the end of the current financial year when they will be returning to London. Both Messrs. Abbott and Wood will be visiting Gwalior this week to attend the session of the All-India Educational Conference and learn at first hand the problems as viewed by Indian educationists with whom they will get into direct touch. Already they have visited several institutions and mills in Delhi and suburbs and getting themselves acquainted with the state of affairs educationally in the Delhi province included within which term is Ajmer-Merwara.

A few days ago, they visited certain stations in the Punjab and they will return to that province in the second week of January and pursue their investigations there for another three weeks. For the immediate purpose of their enquiry, it is said, Delhi (including Ajmer and Merwara) and the Punjab and United Provinces have been taken as one well defined area offering within itself an enormous scope for understanding several aspects of investigations whereon to base certain tentative conclusion as to the direction in which the system of education could be reconstructed so as to give it vocational bias.

The whole of February and a few days in March will be spent in the United Provinces while industrial centres in Bombay and Bengal will be visited with a view to ascertaining the scope for employment.

THE ITINERARY.

Jamshedpur, Cawnpore, Calcutta and Bombay will thus be among the biggest industrial centres to be visited by the two experts. There is no intention yet of asking them to conduct enquiries specially, in Bengal Bombay, Madras or other provinces. The original idea of the Government of India was to invite ten experts but partly for financial reason and also because so many experts were not available in Britain, all at once, the proposal to conduct a simultaneous survey throughout India had to be kept in abeyance and to await the results of the survey now being conducted by Messrs. Abbott and Wood which is expected to be concluded by the end of March. If other provinces are prepared to avail themselves of the services of these two experts or more, they could be invited to come at the beginning of cold weather in 1937, by which time provincial Governments under new constitution might be thinking out problems of educational reconstruction afresh and in their own way.

Inquiry Into Poidih Disaster Must Not Be Delayed

"Govt. Must Put Down All Objections From Industry With Strong Hand"

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

It is expected the Government of India will shortly appoint a committee of enquiry on Poidih Mine disaster which has resulted in the loss of over 200 lives.

The Government of India are reported to have received the preliminary report of the Chief Inspector of Mines lent the constitutional position is that as the control of mines continues with the Government of Bengal until April next when it passes into the hands of Government of India the decision regarding the appointment of the Committee and further steps rest with Government of Bengal.

It is hoped however there will be no delay in publishing the Inspector's report and other results of the inquiry in order to allay public anxiety.

In this connection significance attaches to the speech of Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Bengal Coal Company which discloses the unhelpful attitude of the industry to Government's efforts for the reorganisation of coal industry. What he says about "considerable interference by the Government with private rights" and Government having no cause in this matter to trespass upon their rights gives room for considerable misgiving.

The gravity of the situation as revealed by the Poidih disaster is such that unless Government puts down such objections from industry with a strong hand and take the necessary action—already too long—there can be no hope of improvement—the danger was pointed out by the Whitley Commission years ago which recommended the examination of the Mining Industry Act 1926. United Kingdom for considering how far its provision would be of advantage to the industry in India.

In connection with the Poidih disaster it is shocking to learn that 63 out of 208 victims were women though according to rules not more than 8 per cent. of workers can be women. One explanation offered is that as there were three shifts probably all women workers were working in that particular shift. It is not clear how such a procedure can be said to be in conformity with rules. In any case public requires to be satisfied that rules regarding the employment of women have not been infringed.

AIR BOMBING IN TRIBAL AREAS

Frontier Committee's Resolution For Congress

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
FAIZPUR, Dec. 22.

The present session will have before it a resolution based on the draft report of North West Frontier Committee regarding the Government's policy in Tribal Territory. The Frontier Committee was appointed by the Working Committee at Bombay and it is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will have drafted the report based on Government's several statements, through its spokesmen, as well as his own personal knowledge gained from his recent visit to Frontier with Sardar Patel. The draft report will be considered by the Frontier Committee to-morrow morning and will be placed before the Working Committee in the afternoon. The resolution is expcted to condmn the attitude of the Government in dealing with the Tribal Areas and ordering air bombing.

ENGINEERS' ROLE IN NATION-BUILDING

(From Our Correspondent.)
BENARES, Dec. 22.

The seventeenth annual conference of the All-India Mechanical Engineers Association was held today in the Engineering College Hall of the Benares Hindu University Mr. P. S. Dastoor Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome speech remarked it was of vital importance for engineers to invent and devise new methods to keep pace with time and manufacture all commodities in India.

Raja Jwala Prasad's presidential address said, while Swaraj was being won inch by inch by politicians in the battle fields of Indian legislatures, engineers as humble workmen must manfully play their part and seize these opportunities to free India from engineering industrial and economical bondage. The President felt it was essential for engineers to be patriotic and efficient servants of country. He observed large industries and workshops were absolutely essential to produce really efficient engineers. The annual report and a number of papers were read.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND REFORMS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

"I venture to say our way of thinking as a community is in line with those who desire to work the constitution rather than destroy it" said Dr. B. P. Hivala presiding over the twentieth session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians. Mr. Hivala hoped the Conference would advise elected Indian Christian members to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the work of the new constitution. While giving this advice, he said he would urge communal harmony in the country and wide dissemination of education.

He concluded with the remark that the Christian Church must so alter its own mode of life that it could truly reflect in it self the community which Christ had in mind.

WOULD BE HARD ON BUS DRIVERS

All-India Motor Unions Conference Representative On Vehicles Bill

NEW DELHI: Dec. 21.

The Motor Vehicles Act, if passed, would cause considerable hardship to bus-owners and drivers and the monopolist motor services would thrive at their cost. This opinion is expressed on behalf of the All-India Motor Unions' Federal Conference, by Mr. Fazal Karim, Advocate of Delhi, in a letter to Sir Frank Noyce, member for Labour and Industry.

Mr. Fazal Karim draws the attention of Government to Meerut Division controlling authority and comes to the conclusion that the working of a similar Act in the U. P. had amply proved that nothing could be expected from transport authorities proposed to be appointed under the Bill. There was no competition between buses and railways. Railways suffered because they did (1) not keep pace with time and did not take advantage of the progress made in science and engineering, and because of bad treatment towards the third-class passengers, of top-heavy administration, under-weighing of luggage and goods and of defective contracts system.—A.P.

VERDICT ON RIOT VICTIM

Who Stabbed At Pinjrapole Lane By Culprits, Still At Large

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of "death due to homicidal stab wound in the chest inflicted on him at Pinjrapole Lane during the communal tension by a culprit who cannot be traced" was returned by the Jury at the inquest held to-day on a Mahomedan victoria driver. Mohammed Hussain Md. Isoof Syed aged 30.

He was driving his victoria No. 336 along Pinjrapole Lane when he was set upon at the junction of Pinjrapole Lane and 2nd Pinjrapole Street by some unknown persons and was stabbed on the chest, on December 6 last. He was then dragged a distance of about 40 feet.

UNEMPLOYED MAN'S PATHETIC PLEA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Loss of job and pecuniary difficulties were alleged to have driven one Ambalal Hansraj to an attempt at suicide.

Ambalal pleaded for mercy when produced this morning at the Girgaum Court.

He was bound over for one year in a sum of Rs. 100.

Secretary Of State's Suit Dismissed

Contract Of Lease Held Illegal: Defence Plea Accepted

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the suit filed by the Secretary of State for India in Council against Bhagwandas Goverdhandas for the specific performance of a contract.

Under the said contract, the defendant had agreed to take on lease certain plots of land situated at the Bhandarwada reservoir, Mazgaon, for a period of 999 years on certain terms.

"ILLEGAL."

The suit was contested by the defendant who contended that he was not bound to carry out the contract which was illegal because it was not executed in the manner prescribed by Section 30 of the Government of India Act and the resolution issued by the Governor-General-in-Council thereunder. Under the circumstances the defendant contended that the contract was invalid and unenforceable.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, his lordship observed that he was bound by the ruling given by the late Mr. Justice Mirza who held that Section 30 of the Government of India Act contemplated a formal deed in the nature of an indenture or deed to which the Secretary of State was made a party. An agreement by mere correspondence did not constitute a valid contract under the section. As these conditions were not fulfilled in the present case, his lordship held that the contract was not valid and the plaintiff could not enforce it.

SUIT DISMISSED.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

His Lordship, however, observed that but for Mr. Justice Mirza's ruling, he would have taken a different view in this case. But he felt that he was bound by Mr. Justice Mirza's view which was not merely "obiter."

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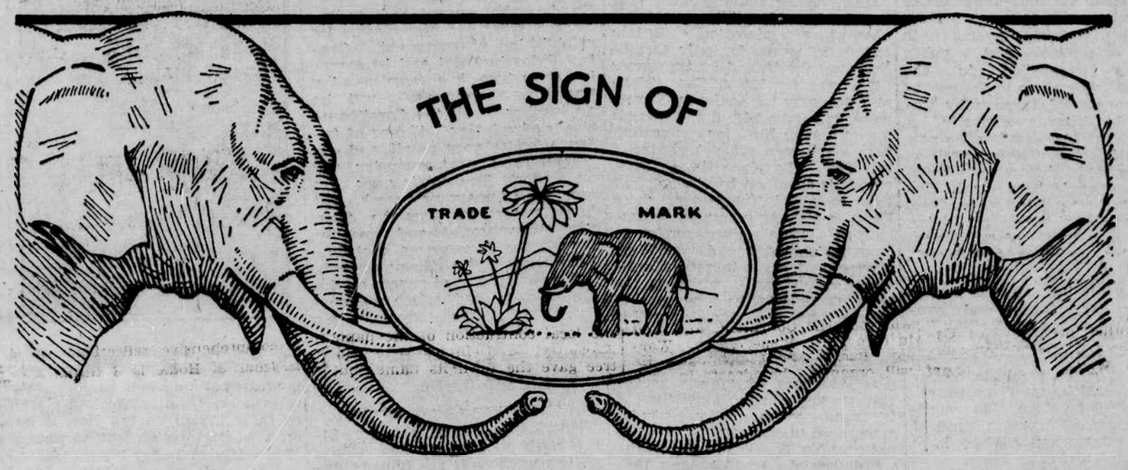


BEARS' QUALITY CIGARETTES

Women Must Take Forward Step

into prominence in five years than all our reform movements had done in the previous hundred years. We are in a democratic environment—and you have a democratic President. This is the City of Cotton—and you have a Khaddar-clad President. Could we be nearer the agriculturist and industrial masses? Here we can study at first-hand problems of the peasantry and the mill-workers. Yearly our pilgrim bands of Conference delegates pass up and down and back and forth through this vast land like a shuttle weaving a new khaddar cloth for Mother India and we thank our hostesses of Ahmedabad for giving us this inspiring and instructive resting-place this year. Ahmedabad is also famous for its Harijan Ashrama and to-day nothing is more prominent in our thoughts than the Proclamation of the Maharaja of Travancore granting temple-entry to Harijans of that State and we rejoice at such liberation and are proud that such an act has taken place during the year when H. H.'s ideal Mother has been the President of our Conference, and that the Resolution that this Conference passed last X'mas at our Trivandrum Conference in her presence was one of the factors, which brought about this consummation of the Vaikom Temple Satyagraha, the fast and touring of Gandhiji, and the able advocacy of the cause in this last year in Travancore State by amongst others, the Convener of our own Untouchability Committee, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.

ACHIEVEMENTS

We have created an All-India organisation of 36 Constituent areas, with 114 Sub-Constituency areas whose annual gatherings have been training grounds in public service and public speaking unequalled in the country, and unique in India as they are carried through by women only. Though originally a band of the intelligentsia we now are a solidarity of sisters such as never existed before in India ranging from Maharanees to Harijans, including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians, all feeling the common-link of Conference connection, activities, and friendships.

Chronologically, it was largely owing to our agitation and support that the Age of Consent Bill and the Sarda Act were passed. Our Memorandum on Educational Reform is a handbook to educational authorities and is constantly consulted by them. We founded a Women's Education Fund of six lakhs through which we have organised and established, the first Indian Women's College for Home Science and this Lady Irwin College is yearly growing in public favour and proving itself a model for an alternative new type of girls' education which will have the most far-reaching results.

WEST LOOKS TO INDIA.

We have shared in the abolition of the Devadasi system, and the passing of the Brothels Bill, increased the number of Children's Acts, and the rescue of delinquent children. We have gained such international reputation that visitors from foreign countries hasten to attend our Conferences. We have had such from Britain, America, Japan and this year Australia and the League of Nations. Our members have also been honoured special delegates to International Conferences in America and Istanbul. We also took the major share in bringing about the remarkable first All-Asian Conference in 1931 whose prestige and timeliness brought it into the circle of Women's Associations which form the Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

We have taken a lead in pointing to a solution of the dread problem of the menacing growth of population in this country. Our Conference has ranged itself on the side of Eugenic scientific Birth-Control through the dissemination of knowledge by recognised clinics of which those conducted by our Bombay Constituency since last year are examples worthy to be followed everywhere. I myself believe that dedicated self-control in the sex life is the highest ideal, but while people are growing to that perfection I believe also in using the help of Science to regulate the quality and quantity of the race, and especially to liberate physically and economically helpless mothers from too frequent and unwanted child-bearing amongst the general masses of humanity who have not the spiritual will to sublimate sex impulses. We must save by all health schemes a large proportion of the 200,000 Indian mothers who are yearly victims of maternity, and the millions of babies who are unnecessarily born only to die within their first year of life.

OUR WOMEN LEGISLATORS

Then we can all be proud that

(Continued From Page 1)

as a result of our direct campaign for our political status through Memoranda, Deputations, Conferences, Publicity, the new Constitution will give India the premier place in the nations of the world in respect of the number of her women legislators, for by March there will be 41 women occupying seats in the various Legislatures of the land, with 15 more to be added if and when the Federal scheme begins to function.

The mere recital of these achievements will hearten us for our future struggles, will increase our pride in our womanhood as such, and develop our sex loyalty, creating a new atmosphere and mentality which is as valuable as any concrete piece of legislation, new reform in education, or local item of constructive work.

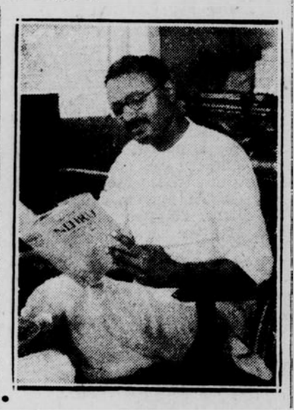
STARVED OF EDUCATION.

Yet these gains are only as drops in the Ocean of our country's needs. It is true that we have wide and deep cause for disappointment. The continued illiteracy of the country is heartbreaking to those who love India. In twenty years the percentage of literacy of Indian women has not risen from two to three per cent. An equiry by a Committee of the Government of Madras this year reported that there was no money available for this desirable reform, and in the Central Provinces we saw the opposition of the Government to Mrs. Tambe's gallant attempt to introduce a Bill to give Compulsory Primary education to girls only. Gokhale claimed that two-thirds of the national revenues should be spent on education. Under the present system of government only 8 p.c. of these Indian revenues is allotted to education. While India spends only 8 crores for 350 million people on elementary education. Britain spends 86 crores for only 40 million ,and the United States spends 347 crores for 130 million. (Planned Economy for India' by Visvesvarayya.) Even within the meagre amount available for education here we women are not getting a fair deal. Fourteen times more money is spent on boys' education than on girls.' The Governor of Bombay himself suggested recently that these disproportionate amounts should be adjusted by Government so as to raise the literacy of women "which is a great obstacle to the progress of society," he said. It is appalling that only one out of every 100 girls gets elementary education, and only 1 out of every 1,000 girls gets secondary education. At the rate we are moving it will be a thousand years before India catches up in education with other nations! Yet Russia has shown the world that she could become literate in 20 years.

We women can legitimately ask in the interests of our children, however, that two-thirds of the large amount that is being given to each Province as a Birthday Gift to the New Constitution shall be immediately allocated for spreading elementary education as "the safest and most valuable investment for the future." (Visvesvarayya) We should know that while England spends on her defence only 12 p.c. of her revenues, Switzerland 9 p.c., and the U.S.A., 14 p.c. the expenditure on the army of this most peaceful country is 25 p.c. I quote Government Publicity Department figures. The first recommendation of the Inchcape Commission for retrenchment was the Army estimates. We women look to its further retrenchment to set free money for nation-building services. The people are already too taxed for the Provinces to squeeze them further. Our Indian administration is the most costly in the world, said a Royal Commission on the subject. While the purse-strings are compulsorily withheld from Indian control in such manner that over 50 p.c. of the central and provincial national revenues is consumed by army, law, order and administration there is no hope of liquidating illiteracy. History has proved that that can only be done by the full resources of a free nation.

SEX. NO BARRIER.

In electoral matters we find to our disappointment that our elected women will be the chosen of men and of vested interests of groupings of men rather than in any way representatives of women, because men voters are nearly seven times as many as women. It has been especially painful to us that the political parties have put forward only a couple of women for general seats despite the pleadings of the Congress President and though it was evident from the election of women for Municipalities and from the immense success of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi for the general constituency seat of Madras City for the Legislative Council that our sex is no barrier to election victories. The whole election subject is a muddle without principle or consistency. It can be set right only by the substitution of adult franchise, and we will continue to work for that with might and main, to obtain



Syt. Laxmidas M. Shrikant Congress candidate elected unopposed from the Dohad-Jhalod constituency for Bombay Assembly.

our freedom from the undesired and unnatural qualification of marriage, and the disparity of numbers, and the limitations of a monetary status instead of a human and rational status. As for the virus of communalism that has been forced on us the only way to get rid of it is to vote for candidates who pledge themselves to remove communal electorates.

WANTED 2 LAKHS.

Are we going to be disheartened and paralysed in our efforts because of these defects, delays or partial successes? Surely not. Such a great gathering as this to-day re-charges us to increased efforts. Our immediate new task is to improve further our organisation by establishing a permanent Central Office in Delhi and by securing the whole-time services of a Travelling Secretary who will be an inspirer of all the Constituencies, a circulating library of information between us all, and a stimulator of great expansion of real effort. The public owes us something for our past work. We invite and expect from it from wise philanthropists and from our Constituencies generous contributions towards the scheme for collecting two lakhs of rupees as the Endowment Fund which will give the annual income necessary for putting this organisation on a stable foundation instead of the hand-to-mouth undignified existence it has so far had.

INCREASE LOCAL WORK.

Next I appeal to our members individually to increase their efforts in the work they are already doing so as to spread health, purity, beauty, recreation, enlightenment, knowledge, prosperity, freedom, happiness. It is not subtraction of schemes, but multiplication of workers we want and of numbers of the schools, hostels, creches, women's parks, classes in Hindi, clinics, rural training centres, demonstrations of communal unity, anti-drink campaigns and Civic groups, Harijan services, Vigilance Committees, and dozens of other fine schemes which different localities are carrying on.

The example of Travancore will give us all added zest to push forward temple entry and full equal social rights for all Harijans as one of our foremost all-Indian schemes this coming year. Naturally we shall all engage ourselves next February in using our votes for the best candidates for the elections, through which we want to show the mass mind of the more widely enfranchised and representative India.

VILLAGE EXPERIMENT.

We must also as an entire Conference get into touch with our sisters in the villages, fields, factories. We must know their lives at first hand if we want to speak in the name of the mass of Indian womanhood. These agriculturists and industrialists form 7,000 out of every 10,000 of the population, and actual wage-earning women form 2,000 out of every 7,000. Let us live in a village as Gandhiji is living in Shevgaon so that we may get to grips with it and help the people who are living each on an average at a rate of As. 2 per day. Only through the documentation of the heart will we get the courage and will to plan wisely and carry through practically a new social and economic order where the wealth that exists in this land and the necessaries that are produced in it may be shared equitably and sanely, "with knowledge free, and the head held high."

In his reply to our Conference Questionnaire to parties regarding the programme of candidates for the elections Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said: "I feel that many of the items in your programme are superficial in the sense that they do not enquire into the root causes of the evils which we want to get rid of".

This is a world complaint. Let us be humble. Let us study more. Let us drop prejudices and be ready and brave for changed valuations, for changed ways, for changed lives. Change must come for neither India nor the world can go as they now exist.

CRUX OF MOVEMENT.

In this study of fundamentals we women have to create new standards. All women's struggles for reforms when analysed are our expression of revolt against a double standard. There has been acquiescence everywhere in the idea that there shall be one standard for men, and another different for women. There is a double standard in morality, in wages, in education, in citizenship, in opportunities for work and service, in religion. Here lies the centre of the women's movement. Having become aware of the injustices, cruelty and depreciation under which the mass of women suffer because of the double standard we are determined to establish ourselves as an order of humanity equal in spiritual degree to our brothers, and in every section of the social and economic framework to be valued by the economic worth of the work we do, not by 'sex'.

Last year our President, the Maharani of Travancore, said truly, "The solution of women's problems depends on securing for them, in marriage and out of it, economic independence. There must be freedom to work outside the home, and economic partnership in the home".

Rev. D. N. S. Sumangala, a well-known Buddhist priest of Ceylon, passed away at Hubli on 18th inst. after a brief illness. He had started from Ceylon on 3rd Nov. to go on a pilgrimage on foot to places of worship in India, Burma, Siam, etc. He arrived at Hubli on 8th Dec., where he got a sudden attack of double pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the 18th in the local hospital. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by local Buddhists according to Buddhist rites.

LEGALISED ECONOMIC STATUS.

I take this torch from Her Highness and carry it forward by demanding that the married woman in the home be legally entitled in her own right as a co-worker for the family and the country to a defined proportion of the income of her living husband, a due proportion of his assets when he dies, and if he has none that the State should give her a pension and a maintenance allowance for each child up to sixteen years of age while she rears them as Wards of State.

This is not so-called endowment of motherhood. It is the expression of the economic value of the 'work' of the women in the homes. Unless this economic value is given to women who work in the homes all laws giving the widow property and inheritance rights are only a minor detail of the revaluation of women needed.

They are only mending the edges of a fundamental problem. Without economic rights in the home women will continue to be the suppressed sex dependent on the generosity, patronage, sentimentality of the artificially-made-superior sex, and she cannot have self-respect or self-reliance but imbibes an inferiority complex, thinking also that her great hard work of mothering and carrying for the race is her curse instead of her worthy vocation.

At present a premium is placed on women's work outside the home, its hours, physical conditions, wages are regulated. But the women who minds the house and the food has no 'locus standi' in the organised world of labour. For that woman who will ever be the majority type of womanhood, we Conference women will dream dreams and we will work for her legalised economic status till she stands liberated from inferiority and drudgery, valued as a worker within the home legally and financially as highly as the man or woman worker outside the home.

NATIONAL FREEDOM.

Since the Vedic times we women have been a subject sex. India

Phulsinh G. Dabhi Congress candidate from Kaira District for Bombay Assembly.

to-day is a subjct country. We say, "Can man be free if women be a slave?" We go further and say, "Can the Indian man or woman be free if India be a slave?" Over and over again we are made aware of Indian national powerlessness. In the new Constitution we are beset with 'safeguards', not of our own desiring. War-clouds are over Europe. Our Conference has declared itself against war. Can the Indian people have any control over the use of Indian soldiery abroad if war should again overwhelm Europe?

The tide of national consciousness has risen high in the last ten years. The people state now everywhere that they want the Government of the country wholly in their own control. We women in this Conference are part of the people. We cannot separate ourselves from them. We are in our own way a representative cross-section of the people. How can we remain dumb about national freedom, the very basis of all great reforms? We need a Circumference for ever-widening circles or needed reforms. First we formulated our Resolutions for education, then for social reforms, later for political status, thus widening our work to political idealism of a non-party character. But within what conspectus of India as a nation are we working? We have not defined it. In this we are working in a vacuum. We are illogical. We are non-patriotic in the greater issue of national freedom while showing ourselves patriotic in lesser details. Our whole Conference mentality has been moving yearly towards a Declaration of our aspiration for National Freedom. A Muslim President of a Constituent Conference in an Indian State said last month that our work for political advancement is as necessary as our work for humane relationships or economic prosperity.

FORWARD STEP.

One of our speakers at the Half-Yearly meetings said, "Our excursions into the political arena must be left to critical times." The inauguration of a new Constitution is such a time. In my opinion it is the psychological moment for our Conference to take a step forward, and for us to declare our unity with the yearning of awakened India for the free control of its destinies. The subjection of poor Ethiopia during the past year has raised higher than ever the longing of India to regain its lost sovereignty.

The demand for Swaraj is not a Party question. National self-government is a racial birthright above the divisions of Party ways and means of securing or maintaining it. There is no regulation in our Constitution to prevent us from expressing ourselves on this paramount subject. Has not the political status of the whole country as much to do with the welfare of women and children as the political status of women within an admittedly unsatisfactory new Constitution? By enunciating our national aspiration we set ourselves right with the country.

We will not thereby become at Party. Our members will use the Congress and other existent political organisations and their own environmental necessities as their self-chosen means of working politically.

LIBERTY FIRST.

Said the great Hindu lawgiver, Manu, "Self-rule is bliss. Every other rule is misery."

Knowing our members and Constituencies intimately as I do I make bold to say that there is not one of us who will not rejoice if we pass a resolution at the earliest possible moment declaring that we unite as a Conference with the country's demand for political freedom because it is our birthright, because it is a principle, and because it alone will give full effect to the social and economic freedom of women and secure our desired welfare of children. Our first mandate to our 56 women legislators must be "Work first for political liberty, for liberation from subjection both internal and external, and side by side with that supreme task work for all our already expressed ideals and reforms."

My final thought must be again for the individual woman, for our Country and our Conference are alike made up of individuals. Each of us women is Divine in our nature. Let us identify ourselves with the eternal God, or Good, or One Life, which is the very Well-Spring of our Being from the realisation of the powers of that unity go forth from conference re-vivified and re-charged with spiritual and patriotic energy for carrying on all our crusades.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Municipality And Aided Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipality of Bombay spends about 32 lakhs of rupees annually on the primary education of about 62,000 children. The Municipality is pledged to make education free and compulsory throughout the town and island of Bombay, in the near future. It finds, however, that instead of increasing its expenditure on education, it has owing to the necessity of retrenchment to economise at every step and thus the prospect of the introduction of free and compulsory education became more and more remote. There are, however, two ways in which the municipal objective of compulsory education can be achieved. One of them is to reduce the amount of expenditure on the education of each child from Rs. 46/ to a lower figure and run more schools with the funds so saved. The other is to encourage private enterprise by giving a more liberal grant-in-aid to it. I know of a very efficiently managed school of 300 children which the Municipal authorities also admit to be so which spends close upon ten thousand rupees annually and receive from the Municipality a grant-in-aid of two thousand rupees or there about. If this school were a municipal school the cost of maintaining it would be at least fourteen thousand rupees. If the Municipality gave a larger grant to this school, it would strengthen the hands of the school authorities and enable them to make instruction more efficient by paying their teachers better and carrying out other reforms such as the establishment of Provident Fund or a Gratuity Scheme for them. If instead of starving private enterprise, as the Municipality is doing to-day by giving extremely meagre grants to aided schools, it were to be a little more liberal, it would find that private enterprise would come to its aid to make education compulsory and its own expenditure on education would be considerably reduced. May I request the Schools Committee to consider this aspect of the question when making grants to privately managed Schools this year.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SOHONI

Girgaum, Dec. 19.

Dadar Hawkers' Nuisance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned through the columns of your paper the hawkers' nuisance in the Hindu Colony, Dadar. In obedience to the orders of the Commissioner of Police the vegetable and fruit hawkers utter cries in a low tone so as not to disturb the residents of the locality, but the tinsmith boys (Kalaiwallas) make life unbearable in the morning by their cries and make several rounds from 7 in the morning till noon. Kalaiwallas purposely engage small children for uttering cries to escape penalty. Will the Police authorities concerned take the necessary steps in the matter and stop the nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

"A RESIDENT OF COLONY.

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—My attention has been drawn to my friend Mr Rowjee's letter which appeared in your issue of the 21st instant. The facts of the case are:—that I withdrew from Bombay South Constituency of my own accord, in the larger interests of the party.

Mr. Rowjee finding me without a seat to contest, insisted on offering me his much against my wish, which he ultimately very kindly resigned in my favour. Scarcely any other friend would have acted in this manner.

Both of us withdrew our candidature of our own free will without the pressure of anyone.—Yours, etc.,

Md. SULEMAN MITHA.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your issue of 22nd instant the letter of Mr. Mahomed Shaji Mujid under the caption "Muslims and Assembly Elections" wherein he alleged inter alia that I had stated in my letter to the press that I was forced to resign my seat as a candidate to make room for another candidate, Mr. Husain Baig Mahomed.

I may draw Mr. Mahomed Shaji Mujid's attention to the fact that the aforesaid statement made by him in his letter under reference is incorrect as I have never made such a statement in my letter referred to by him. What I stated was that I had sacrificed my seat willingly of my own accord to help my friend Mr. Mahomed Mitha who told me that he was unseated of his own free will.

With the rest of Mr. Mujid's statements in the letter I am not concerned.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. M. ROWJEE.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Amongst the list of Muslim candidates which appeared in your esteemed issue of 19th inst. I have with much surprise, noticed the following names:—

(1) Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla from South constituency for the Upper Chamber; (2) Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Deshmukh from Jalgaon; (3) Sirdar Mahaboob Alli Khan from Dharwar; (4) Mr. A.A. Keettur from Dharwar; (5) Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer from Belgaum; (6) Mr. Abdul Razak Moulvi from Nasik; (7) Mr. G. A. Single from Bombay City South constituency; (8) Moulana Mahomed Irfan also from Bombay City North constituency and several others.

The above candidates are not standing as Muslim League candidates but as independent candidates, whereas the majority of them are not only the members of the Muslim League, but are also on the Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League. In addition to this, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla and probably some one else also amongst the above were recently, i.e., in the last meeting of the 6th inst. (in which Mr. Jinnah was made a Dictator), elected on the Election Propaganda Committee as well as the Finance Committee of the League.

From this it is quite apparent that the League itself, upto now, under Mr. Jinnah is on the same basis as Mr. Jinnah's and Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Independent Party of the Central Legislature.

When this is one of the several important internal affairs of the League, it is no use either its worthy President or other members hoping to unite the whole of the Muslim community which amounts to nothing but thinking of building a castle in the air.

In order that any of the Leaguers may not ignorantly come forward with the plea to the effect that the League members can stand independently of the League ticket, I am quoting here Rule No. 12 of the Aims and Objects and Rule No. (a) of the League's so-called pledge:

On one's being a member of the League it is evident that his hands are tied up to stand by and for the League's candidates whether he himself or somebody else is put up.

May I, therefore, ask Mr. Jinnah frankly whether he can point out to us such dissensions and irregularities in the Congress on which body, both Mr. Jinnah and the League, have repeatedly either verbally or in writing commented, whilst pleading their cause and it is really a pity that, when this is the state of affairs of the League and the inability of its worthy and experienced President in controlling the handful of members of the Parliamentary Board of the League, and when they find it impossible to handle the League, how do they hope to see any successful result? I am quite sure of Mr. Jinnah agreeing with me that, if discipline (which is most essential in every organisation) is not maintained in the League, the result would be unfortunately fatal.

Being a Congressman yourself, may I ask you, Sir, why the Congress did not contest both the Muslim seats for the Southern as well as the Northern constituency? Is it because the Congress is not in favour of supporting any Tom, Dick and Harry (whom if the Congress desired, it could have put up) by whose election neither the community nor the country would in any way be benefited? If this is so, we can very well judge for ourselves the good intentions of the Congress of doing public service in the interest of all classes and creeds and I hasten to say that, this is really the way in which the public bodies should at every sacrifice, keep themselves at public disposal, and I do really hope and wish that the Muslim League will, in substance, follow the lead given to them by the Congress of doing public service in attaining their aims and objects.—Yours etc.,

MOULVI SAFI AHMED.

New Nagpada,
Bombay No. 8.
Dec. 23.

Jawahar Gets Rousing Reception

(Continued from page 16)

the Savda Yuvak Sangh the procession slowly moved on towards Tilaknagar along the route thronged by thousands of admiring peasants and villagers who had got into ecstasies villagers who came from miles to witness the procession of this uncrowned King of India who has promised them their economic freedom and was striving to that end.

The Reception Committee volunteers who had gone to villages round fifty miles radius seemed to have explained that Jawaharlal a rich man's son had gone to jail several times and was striving day and night for the amelioration of their condition.

The veneration and respect on the faces of villagers lining up the route could be attributed to that fact.

Besides the villagers had only heard of great Congress organisation and wanted to see what sort of people were there fighting for their freedom and the number of nearly a lakh which lined up the route is in itself a proof of the hold of the Congress on villagers who are eagerly looking forward for some relief from their present conditions.

Procession slowly wended its way with Jawaharlal smilingly acknowledging the greetings of villagers, who were desperately trying to hide misery from their faces and the smile on the face of Jawaharlal indicated that villagers did not succeed in deceiving him.

The procession passed through Savda village and arrived at Tilaknagar by 10-30.

One fact which all cities could copy from this presidential procession is the way in which the villagers behaved themselves although the procession.

They certainly were more eager and more enthusiastic about joining in the reception to the President but they were never so undisciplined as the crowds either at Bombay or Lucknow presidential processions.

These facts confirm that villagers are more educated, organised and disciplined than the so-called city dwellers.

Villagers, men, women and children, who began arriving to Savda since late night lined up the two mile route from Savda to Tilaknagar. Jawaharlal who was accompanied by Sjt. Kripalani and Upadhyaya was brought in special train from Khandwa at eight.

DECORATED TRAIN.

At eight o'clock this morning a special train arrived of one bogey and engine which were decorated with colour and flowers.

A tri-colour flag tied in the front portion of the engine was flying aloft.

It was unique to witness the villagers carrying out the instructions of volunteers to a word which was in contrast of crowds in cities like Bombay and Lucknow.

Though rural enthusiasm was visible none of those mad rush towards the President which we witness in cities could be seen.

With the exception of craning their necks to have a "darshan" of that young man who had sacrificed his all for them, villagers did not move from their places.

RAMAYANA RECALLED.

After receiving the address of welcome Jawaharlal mounted the "rath" amidst wild enthusiasm.

About three hundred volunteers and volunteer band was in the vanguard of the procession while lady volunteers, including a batch from Bombay under Mrs. Safia Khan was immediately ahead of the "rath."

Rao Saheb Patwardhan the General Officer Commanding was on horse back and was directing operations, while a batch of hundred volunteers followed the "rath."

With villagers on both sides of route and on tree tops.

Jawaharlal with a smile on face stood on the "rath" drawn by twelve bullocks with Shankerrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee standing by the side of Jawaharlal.

SARDAR DOWN WITH DYSENTERY

President Discusses Programme By Bedside

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 23.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel who arrived this morning is still very weak and suffering from throat trouble and dysentery. He was found lying in a cot on the corridor of his camp.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru soon after his arrival went to Sardar Vallabhai Patel's camp and made anxious enquiries about his health.

Sitting on the Sardar's cot by his side, the Pandit was found discussing for a pretty long time and it is understood discussions related to the programme of the Congress and important issues coming up for discussion before the Working Committee.

FRONTIER GANDHI AROUSES MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been going round the villages and entering the huts of peasants and studying their conditions.

He visited four or five villages yesterday and addressed Muslim residents in their Mosques, and told them that they should not quarrel with their own brothers the Hindus.

They would miss the bus if they thought that quarreling with Hindus would lead them anywhere.

Interested parties were anxious that Hindus and Muslims should fight among themselves so that they might take advantage of it.

The Frontier Gandhi advised Muslims to join the Congress in their thousands and strengthen it, so that their economic condition would be improved.

The Congress was the only organisation which had been fighting for the improvement of their conditions and would continue to do so.

CONGRESS NEWS IN NUTSHELL

Over a lakh of peasants await the whole night in the biting cold of winter, the President-elect's arrival.

Jawahar taken in a "rath" driven by twelve bullocks along route decorated by rustic beauty.

Women peasants break cordon to have President's 'darshan'.

Working Committee discusses the tangle created over the belated election of Bombay delegates for Faizpur.

Gandhiji waits in Jawahar's tent for hours but misses him due to delay in the President's arrival.

The Sardar laid down with dysentry. Jawahar discusses programme by his bedside.

PRESIDENT EXAMINES ARRANGEMENTS

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 23.

Except Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, all members of the Working Committee have arrived.

Soon after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at his cottage, which had been nicely decorated with plaintain trees with full bunches of raw and ripe plaintains—regarded as a very auspicious sign. Mr. Shanker Rao Deo introduced all office bearers of the Reception Committee to the Congress President who made enquiries about all arrangements.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo accompanied by Messrs. Deshpande, Pat-Wardhan, Karilker, went round the different camps and enquired about the comforts and requirements of visitors and also the large contingent of pressmen.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS PREPARE FOR FIGHT

Congress To Be Made United Front Of Anti-Imperialists

Mr. Roy who arrived this morning will be seeing Gandhiji this evening and the meeting between these two master-tacticians will be more with a view to understand each other than anything else.

The future programme of Mr. Roy would have to do within the Congress in future is being discussed by the Socialists this afternoon on the above lines.

ROY ADVOCATES NATIONAL CONVENTION

Roy is assigned tent next to Jawahar's. He does not intend starting any party within the Congress but seeks to infuse his ideas in the whole body. He is advocating a national convention.

Mr. M. N. Roy who arrived this morning has been assigned quarters in leaders' camp next to Pundit Jawahar's cottage.

He is meeting Mahatma Gandhi in the course of the day.

Mr. Roy in the course of a conversation disclaimed any intention to do anything spectacular in this Congress, his immediate objective is to take steps for the gradual infusion of new ideas so that the basis of the Indian National Congress might be broadened to bring it into closer and more constant contact with the masses.

In his view this important task could only be accomplished by participation in the actual functioning of local organisations throughout the country.

For this purpose, however, no abrupt change in the present policy of the Congress was necessary.

Idea of a National Convention was a step in the right direction, and in addition to it, he was proposing a joint meeting of the A.I.C.C. Members and Congress Members of the Assembly at which purely political problems would be discussed as against the more general issues that would come within purview of the Congress.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE UMPIRE

Gandhiji And Lalbhai Appoint Sir G. Madgaonkar

AHMEDABAD, December 23.

Sir Govindrao Madgaonker, an ex-judge of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed umpire by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai to whom the question of the wage-cut in Ahmedabad mills was referred for arbitration by the Labour Association and the Millowners' Association. Both the arbitrators who met at Wardha differed and have prepared their award for submission to the Umpire.—A.P.

Ex-King Edward's Marriage Crisis

(Continued from page 6).

secure a majority? It is foolish to trust this hope.

Democracy's Danger

In this situation, however, repugnant it may be to our humanity, our clear duty is to help the brave but ill-organised democracy of Spain to resist.

We and the French understand discipline and organisation. We must help, for if Spain goes under, Democracy is a beaten cause in Europe.

Nothing will rouse Mr. Baldwin to action. On us as a party and as men the responsibility has fallen.

Unless we do our part, as the French have very gallantly done, to swell the ranks of the International Brigade with trained men, Fascism will conquer Spain.

I wish to thank the readers who have written to me to signify their agreement with this view.

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ROY REACHES FAIZPUR

(United Prees Congress Special)

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23

Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Maniben Mulji are the latest arrivals at Tilak Nagar.

MOTOR INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Nagpur On January 4.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: Dec. 22.

The Motor Insurance Committee, appointed by the Government of India to enquire into and report on the question of desirability of enforcing compulsory insurance on motor vehicles in India will hold its sittings at Nagpur on January 4 and 5, next.

The Central Provinces Government have invited eight witnesses, including representatives of automobile firms and bus owners' association to tender evidence before the Committee.

NEW M.L.A. FROM BHAGALPUR

PATNA, Dec. 23.

Mr. Mahomed Hasan has been elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly from Bhagalpur Division of the Assembly in the bye-election caused by the death of Mr. Badiuzzaman. The other two candidates withdrew.—A. P.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Bullion And Wheat Easy But Copper Strong

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

New York cotton was fairly steady on better demand but the bullish enterprise was checked on account of approaching holidays. The closing tone was firm.

BULLION WEAK

London gold and silver ruled weak.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy on pre-holding selling. Copper was very strong.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed brighter feeling on improved enquiry but the holiday atmosphere restricted activity. Giltedged securities kept quiet but steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Dec. 23.

Previous closing	12.11
To-day's opening	12.18
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	12.23
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Previous closing	6.98
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.71
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 224-8

Ginning Bales 1170/000

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 23.

Cotton developed moderately steadier tendency on better demand following improved overseas cables but approaching holidays checked bullish enterprise with the result that movements were narrow and somewhat irregular.

Operations in March commenced at 12.18 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but the higher level attracted some selling and liquidation which caused March to fall back to 12.14 although the undertone continued steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.23 with a rise of 12 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.11 12.11) 12.13 12.12
March (12.16 12.16) 12.18 12.17
May (12.44 12.04) 12.08 12.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.68) 6.69
American January (6.66) 6.67
Egyptian January (9.57) 9.57
Egyptian March (9.82) 9.80

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 23.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£233 buyers £233 1 4 sellers. Steady) £232 buyers £232 1 4 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£27 5 16 buyers £27 7 16 sellers. Strong) £28 1 16 buyers £28 1 8 sellers strong.

Electrolytic Copper (£52 to £52 3 4) £52 3/4 to £53 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 9 16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 3 8 sellers) £14 3 8 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 1 8 sellers) £12 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel January (£15 5 8 sellers) £15 7 8 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3 4) closed.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) closed.

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) closed.

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) closed.

Now the next sale will take place on January 4, 1937.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 paid and buyers.

Dunlop January (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

Lightning January (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 7 8 paid and buyers) 10 paid and buyers.

Forward April June (9 13 16 paid and value) 10 paid and sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 11 6
Wheat May 1937	5 9 3
Linseed May 1937	7 10 9

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 23.

Previous closing	4.91 9/32
To-day's opening	4.91 9/32
To-day's latest	4.91 1/4

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 23.

Previous closing	4.91 5/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91 3/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec. 23.

Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.15
Difference	+.02

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 23.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollars at 4.91 1/4 and then eased to 4.91 3/16 with steadier tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 491 3/16.

Franc opened at 105.13 and kept steady with no important variations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 105.15

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India and speculators sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec. 23. Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1 4d.	20 7 8d.
Forward	21 3 16d.	20 13 16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 23.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 23.

3 months (13 16 to 7 8 per cent) 7 8 to 15 16 per cent.

4 months (13 16 to 7 8 per cent) 13 16 to 13 16 per cent.

6 months (3 4 to 3 4 per cent) 3 4 to 3 4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 23. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32

Paris on Bombay (7.946) 7.946

New York on Bombay (37-15) 37.16

Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1 4

London on Milan (93.28) 93.28

London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7 16

London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 101 1 4 and May 102 1 2. Trading was active on scattered buying and better Italian purchases influenced by reports of damage to Australian crops but subsequently the market developed an easier tendency on some reactionary selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 23.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.36 1 2. Prices advanced on scattered buying influenced by better outside cables but in view of approaching holidays operations were rather restricted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 23. 6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p
Silver ready	52 8 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 10 0
Gold ready	35 0 9
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 0
Gold 2nd settlement	35 0 9
Sovereigns	22 3 0

There was no business in silver at night but prices were nominally quoted around Rs. 52 in sympathy with lower London cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 9 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 10 3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 23.

After being firm and fairly active there was rather less doing. Industrials generally were steady. Coppers were good. Oils were firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1 2 per cent Consols (£84 3 8) £84 1 2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1 2) £105 1 2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian Loan £116 1 4) £116 3 8

3 1 2 per cent War Loan (£105 1 2) £105 1 2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3 4) £111 3 4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-0) 18-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£1 1/2) £1 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 8 3 8) dol 8 1 2

Musical Industries (21-9) 22-3

Princhin Johnson (53-9) 53-9

Imperial Chemical (42-1 1 2) 42-1 1 2

Woolsworth New Ford (85-7 1 2) 86-3

Realisation 1930 (£95) £94 3 4

Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1 2) 35-1 1 2

Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 43-6

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wireless (£6 3 8) £6 3 4

British American Tobacco (133-1 1 2) 133-1 1 2

Carreas A (£11 3 4) £11 3 4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (181-3) 183-9

P and O S N Company Deferred (29-1 1 2) 29-1 1 2

Distillers (123-0) 124-4 1 2

Bredford Dyers (10-9) 10-9

British Celanese (9-6) 9-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-1 1 2) 53-1 1 2

Courtaulds Ordinary (56-10 1 2) 57-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (10-6) 10-10 1 2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-6) 31-6

Inter Nickels (£64 1 8) £66

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (38-0) 38-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1 2) £102 1 2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 23. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1 2) £98 1 2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118 1 2) £118 1 2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £113

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 7 8) £109 1 2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9

Donaro Tea (44-4 1 2) 44-4 1 2

Empire of India (26-9) 26-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (42-6) 42-6

Gula Kelampong (50-0) 50-0

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (43-3) 43-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (15-3) 15-10 1 2

Rio Tintos (£20 1 4) £21

East Rand Proprietors (75-6) 75-6

Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 1/8

Geduie New (£11) £11

Sub Nigel (£13) £13 1 8

New Moddars (26-3) 26-3

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-9) 39-4 1 2

Union Corporation (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (52-6) 50-7 1 2

Anglo Iranian (97-6) 99-4 1 2

Burma Oil (107-6) 107-6

Musical Eagle (32-1 1 2) 32-1 1 2

Shell Transport (£124 3 8) £126 1 4

Royal Dutch (£45 5/8) £45 7 8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £62 1 2

L and S Ordinary (£32 1/8) £32 1 2

L N E R Defd (£5 3 4) £5 3/4

Southern Dutch (£24 7 8) £25 1 4

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1 4) £134 1 4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 23.

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 65) dol 66 1 4

Anaconda Copper (dol 52 5 8) dol 54 3 8

U S Steel Common (dol 75 3 8) dol 77

U S Steel Preference (dol 144) unquoted.

PREHOLIDAY SELLING WELL ABSORBED IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Tone In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Stock Exchange:—With good demand appearing nearly in all sections and such preholiday selling as appeared finding ready absorbtion markets presented unexpectedly businesslike appearance. Some outstanding gains were marked particularly amongst coppers which responded to the strength in the metal following increased American domestic price.

Other commodities such as lead and rubber were strong on good trade and speculative buying.

Wheat was easy on pre-holiday

(Continued from Col 7.)

Comerbhoy; 375 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Glasgow:—1260 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Naples Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Langley & Co; 300 bales cotton B Factory; 389 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton V Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton Patel Cotton and Co; 1300 bales cotton Langley and Co; 800 bales cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 100 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton K Dewchand & Co; 1000 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Laconikos for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora; 40 bales cotton twist waste B Cursondas and Co; 50 bales cotton T Laxmidas & Co 6000 bags wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 2800 bags groundnuts K Dewchand and Co; 24640 bags groundnut oil cakes K Dewchand and Co; 2716 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2932 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Vokharia and Co.

S.S. Quiloa for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 2000 bales cotton R Kanji; 500 bales cotton E Keramshi; 800 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1500 bales cotton A Khimji & Co, 400 bales cotton K Poonja and Co; 1200 bales cotton Langley and Co; 1026 bales cotton Katak and Co; 200 bales cotton C Ramsworup; 200 bales cotton Cotton Agents Ltd; 500 bales cotton M A Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 1037 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 100 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 600 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

For Kobe Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton B Factory; 500 bales cotton Langley and Co; 1300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

S.S. City of Leicester, Agents J. F. and Co., from Hull and Middlesbrough:—983 bundles steel bars; 175 drums roof composition; 125 loose steel rounds; 40 bundles steel grit; 26 bundles iron plates; 96 bundles salt; 26 bales paper; 53 cases disinfectant fluid; 60 drums turpentine scholetute; 20 bags stearic acid; 500 kegs water paint; 125 cases dry distemper; 60 barrels alum; 722 kegs paint; 40 cases washing blue; 275 cases metal polish; 245 drums linseed oil; 10 cases zinc; 356 dijohns glacial acid; 250 loose angles; 100 bags zinc oxide; 42 loose channels; 31 loose joists; 50 cases colour; 206 coils R. rods; 71 cases machinery; 20 loose steel axles; 60 cases ammonia bicarbonate; 40 drums sodium nitrate; 200 bags nitrate of soda; 32 bundles expanded metal.

From Dunkirk: 610 bundles M.S bars; 1930 pieces M.S. bars; 1351 bundles M.S. rounds; 3101 bundles M.S. hoops; 340 pieces M.S. tees; 600 pieces M.S. joists; 19 casks steel files; 1732 pieces M.S. billets; 438 bundles M.S. angles; 165 pieces M.S. angles; 2501 bundles M.S. cut hoops.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SHARE VALUES

ANNUAL CHANGES IN LEADING SCRIPS.

	21 Dec. 1935.	23 Dec. 1936.	Gains.
3-1/2 p.c. Paper	96-0 -6	100-9	4- 8-6
Bombay Dyeing	735	810	65
Century	191 4	168-2	loss 23
Indian Cement	448-12	532-8	83-12
Shahabad Cement	473-12	503-2	29-6
Andhra	1640	1730	90
Tata Power	1545	1646-4	101-4
Tata Steel Dfd.	585	950	365
Tata Steel Ord.	149-12	247	97-4
Bombay Burma	405	578-12	73-12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	161-4	177-8	16-4

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.'s S.S. San Francisco Maru of 4227 Reg. tons Capt. K. Sakate arrived from Moji, via Sourabaya and Suez in ballst.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Killick Nixon & Co.'s S.S. City of Perth of 4152 Reg. tons Capt. S. R. Ring sailed for Marseilles, Dunkirk and Antwerp via Karachi and Fort Said with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Gambada of 3252 Reg. tons Capt. K. D. McKenzie sailed for Rangoon via Quilon and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Barala of 1899 Reg. tons Capt. E. Shepherd sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Forts and Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

O S Kaisha's S.S. Buyo Maru of 3405 Reg. tons Capt. K. Masuda sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder ,Cutch Mandvi, Cutch Kundla with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Karanja of 4648 Reg. tons Capt. J. D. Eadie sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Forts with passengers and local cargo.

Graham's Trading Co.'s S.S. Elysia of 4211 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Caithness sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and in ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The following steamers entered for loading on 23-12-36:—

S.S. Graciosa (F. F. & Co.) for Australian and American Ports via Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

S.S. New Orleans (L. E.) for American Ports via Port Said for orders, Suez, Aden, Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Colombo, Colachael and Port Sudan.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 23.

2 Clan Ranald 3379, Bhavnagar 26-12, J Finlay and Co.
5 Quiloa 4750, Kobe, 2912, M M and Co.
7 City of Perth 4153, Karachi 24-12 K Nixon and Co.
8 Tokiwa Maru, 4281, Karachi, 23-12, N Y Kaisha.
10 Naples Maru 4225 Kobe 29-12, S Kaisha.
11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 5-1-37, Grahams T Co.
12 Borneo Maru, 4264, Kobe, 4-1-37, O S Kaisha.
13 San Francisco Maru, 4227, Kobe, 31-12, M M and Co.
14 Lanterfels 3849, Antwerp, 25-12 Edwards, Ltd.
15 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 23-12, M M and Co.
16 Kaisar-I-Hind 6014, Marseilles, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Buyo Maru 3407, Karachi 24-12, O S Kaisha.
4 Varsova 1955 Busra, 24-12, M M and Co.
9 Nawab 4324 Calcutta, 29-12, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Tunni 724, M Coast 22-12, Malabar Steamship Co.
D E Netravati 699, N F, N F, B S N Co.
G Cambay Star 320, M Coast, N F S Hassum and Co.
K Akbar, 2479, N. F., N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
Q Lalita, 283, M.-Coast, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 31-12, P and O S N Coy.
Viceroy of India 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 22-12, M M & Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 2-1-37, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona, 26-12, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan McBrayne 30-1 2 James Finlay and Co.

FROM GERMANY

Werdenfels, 5-1, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 31-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simla 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Anyo Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha
Burdwan 20-12, M M and Co.
Ranchi, 25-12, P. and O. S. N. Coy.
Jeypore 31-12 P & O S N Co.
Genoa Maru 26-12 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-1 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-1, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Chychassa 26-12 M M and Co.

FROM ABADAN

British Lady 27-12 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

FROM RANGOON

Golconda, 29-12, M M and Coy.
Cranfield 30-12 M M and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 22-12, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Strathaird 2-1-37, P & O S N Coy.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Tosari 2-1-37, Volkart Bros.

FROM HULL.

Serbino 4-1-37, James Finlay and Coy.

FROM EASSEIN

Cambhira 25-12 M M & Co.
Braunfels 2-1-27 Lionel Edward.
Cathay 16-1-37 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 3-1-37 M M & Co.
Quiloa 28-12-36 M M & Co.

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 31-12, M M & Coy.
Bankura, 24-12, M. M. and Coy.
Barenfels, 26-12, Lionel Edward.
Varela, 26-12, M. M. and Coy.
Vasna 2-1-37, M M and Coy.

FROM KARACHI

Tokiwa Maru, 26-12, N Y Kaisha.
Vita 24-12 M M and Co.
City of Ripon 21-1 F F C & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Cederbank 7-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Steel Maker, 27-12, M M and Coy.
New Orleans, 22-12, Lionel Edward.
City of Hongkong 1-1-37, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Ripon 21-1-'37, F F Campbell and Coy.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan, 22-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 26-12, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 22-12 M M and Co.
Strathaird 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 9-1 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 23-1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lauterfels, 25-12, Lionel Edward.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 28-12 Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cedarbank, 13-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru, 31-12, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 4-1 Turner Morrison & Co.
Rehmani 28-12 Turner Morrison and Co.
Akbar 7-1-37, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Jalaratna 27-12-36 Scindia S N Co.

FOR BASRA

Varsova, 24-12, M M and Co.
Bankura 30-12 M M and Co.
Trautenfels 5-1-37 Lionel Edward.

FOR KARACHI.

Barenfels, 31-12, Lionel Edward.
Genoa Maru, 28-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Vita 26-12, M M and Coy.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 20-1-37 M M and Co.
Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Mooltan 31-12, P & O S N Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind	21-12-36
„ Mirzapore	21-12-36
„ Gloria Stella	21-12-36
„ Tunni	22-12-36
„ Irrawadi	22-12-36
„ Victoria Marie	22-12-36
„ Varsova	22-12-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay Dec 23

S.S. Rabenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton The Universal Trading Co; 55 bales cotton Patel and Co; 220 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 165 bales cotton Amirdas and Co; 6300 bags groundnut oil cakes F H Cassam; 200 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 260 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 100 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ltd; 6860 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 283 bags gum N Mulji and Co; 150 bales cotton fly Sapt. Tex. Products; 120 bales cotton fly N D Kaikini and Co; 102 bags casein The Midland Trading Co; 1234 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—1333 bags seed The Oil Seed Trading Co; 5500 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 60 bales cotton fly L O Vora, 188 bales cotton V Bros.

For Ghent:—830 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co; 110 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 110 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Antwerp;—800 packets myrabollams (crushed) C Jivanlal and Co; 3200 packages myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ltd; 9339 bags groundnut seed The Oil Seed Tr. Co; 2740 bags oil cakes S J Esmail; 1800 packets groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 50 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy; 500 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co; 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Gothenburg:—167 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 25 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co; 158 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Oparto:—25 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.

For Bremen.—55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For New York:—675 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton Langley and Co; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton S R Tulshan and Co.

For Philadelphia:—200 bales wool C Lister and Co.

For Piraeus:—4866 bags Indian seed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Lanterfels for Suez:—325 bales cotton goods E D Sassoon & Co.

For Alexandria:—50 bales shirting R Shantilal and Co.

For Alexandritta:—33 bales cotton yarn Abdullah El Ejil.

For Bourgas:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Beyrouth:—53 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

For Tripoli:—150 bales cotton yarn A El Eju.

For Stockholm:—41 bags F seed A P Gupta

For Salonica:—40 bags H powder T Khimji.

For Varna:—110 bales cotton Bombay Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—243 bags mustard seed A Virji and Co: 110 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

For Antwerp:—50 boles hemp T Dawoodbhoy; 120 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand and Co.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—64 bags henna D Abraham and Sons; 50 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 97 cases bristles Cox and King Agents; 121 cases bristles B Phillip and Hayley; 32 bags bees wax B Bryson and Co Ltd; 132 bags poppy seed G Bhimji; 24 bales carpets M M and Co; 117 bales skins H Abdullah Aminoff; 968 bales skins Cox and King Agents; 166 bales skins Grindly and Co; 40 bales skins J F Levy and Co.

S.S. San Francisco Maru for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton B Factory; 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—1100 bales cotton B Gangadhar and Co; 600 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1100 bales cotton Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2200 bales cotton M Amersey; 1500 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 1300 bales cotton S Kalamshi & Co; 500 bales cotton A Sedar & Co.

For Antwerp:—600 packets myrabollams (crushed) C Jivanlal & Co; 5800 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore S Syndicate Ltd; 152 bags kang gram F Gokalchand & Co; 3725 bags oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co, 1370 bags oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 540 bags Indian seed G Gokalchand.

For Amsterdam:—66 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For New York:—481 bags gum N Mulji and Co.

For Rotterdam:—500 bags talcum powder Havero Trading Co; 58 bales millet F Gokalchand.

S.S. Britannia for Marseilles:—220 bales cotton A H Diab; 20 cases cashew kernels M B P Zantye; 300 bundles henna leaves G Gokalchand; 556 bags mustard seed V Bros.

For Liverpool:—313 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton twist waste Chimanlal and Sons; 6400 bags groundnut oil cakes Mantri & Co; 38 bags seed C Jivanlal & Co; 6000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 1600 packets myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 1256 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 2002 packets myrabollams crushed P Mathradas; 6006 packets myrabollams P Mathradas; 115 bales wool M Nissim; 62 bales cotton V Ladha and Co; 125 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 4074 bags oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A

(Continued in Col. 4)

Wall Street Operators Sell Out March

Trade Only Buyer

Market In A Holiday Mood

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The New York Cotton Exchange was in a holiday mood on Tuesday.

Wall-Street operators liquidated March holdings.

Most of the buying was on trade account and the market looks like going down.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables. There was some new selling and light hedging which was sufficient to hold prices within narrow limits. Very little new business developed as traders were awaiting developments. Wall Street operators liquidated March holdings and trade bought at the decline. The pressure was not great with market lacking new buying incentives. Finally increased hedge selling and long liquidation appeared which weakened prices lower wheat prices and pre-holiday liquidation partly from foreign sources, affected prices. Operators were hesitant pending developments, particularly in connection with the terms of the forthcoming sales of Government loan cotton.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 12.16 but under scattered buying prices recovered the opening decline and March was quoted 12.18 which was the highest level reached during the first hour. Later on there was steady flow of selling which depressed prices 8 points from the highest level and March was quoted 12.10 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were 7 points down at 12.71c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Under scattered selling the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet and owing to absence of buying prices closed 7 to 8 points down. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 12.51c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 6.67 which was the lowest level. The market was small with Bombay selling and hedging of outside growths and January liquidation which met with trade calling. Later on there was straddle selling and some American selling which was absorbed by the trade and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range of 3 points finally closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by 3 points at 6.93d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures declined 3 to 4 points while Giza contracts were one point up to 2 points down. Uppers futures closed one to five points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular with some enquiry for near Ashmouni delivery but other months were quiet. Sakels futures closed 4 to 9 points down while Ashmouni futures were 11 points up to 5 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10.56 a.m.)	12.18
New York March lowest (2-49 p.m.)	12.10—08
Liverpool March highest	6.70—01
Liverpool March lowest	6.67—04

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Considerable selling owing to holidays. To-day's buying mostly for trade.

New York: Foreign and domestic liquidation. Co-operatives bought March. Trade and far East bought distants.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their foreign friends:

New York: 'Holidays liquidation.'

New York: 'Wall Street operators liquidated March. To-day's buying mostly for trade. Market may go somewhat lower in the absence of new bullish factors.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 22	
January	12.08—06
March	12.11—07
May	12.01—06
July	11.93—05
October	11.55—09
December	11.57—07
Middling Spot	12.71—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 22	
January	11.99—07
March	12.06—07
May	11.97—08
Middling Spot	12.51—07

NEW YORK

New York, Dec 22

1-00 A.M. RANGES—

January	12.14/12.14
March	12.17/12.17

NOON CALL—

March	12.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 22

Day's receipt at all U S Ports	32,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	20,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

December	6.69—03
January	6.67—03
February	6.68—03
March	6.68—03
April	6.68—02
May	6.66—03
June	6.63—03
July	6.61—03
August	6.48—03
September	6.42—04
October	6.37—04
November	6.33—04
December	6.33—04
Middling Spot	6.93—03
	10-12 a.m. quotations
January	6.66
March	6.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.59
March	9.81
May	9.99
July	9.99
September	9.99
F G F SPOT	10.12

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 22

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe	
Jan Feb sellers	40/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	
Jan Feb sellers	40/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian	
December sellers	45/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 22

T T London on:	
New York closing rate	4.91 5/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.21 1/2
Madrid	nominal 64.00
Amsterdam	8.97 1/4
Brussels	29.06 1/2
Milan	93.31
Berne	21.37 1/4
Prague	139.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec 22

Bank bills 3 months market rate 15/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5 47
Fine (Good staple)	5.62
Superfine (Good staple)	5.77
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.51
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.66
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.81
BENGAL—	
Good	4.40
Fully Good	4.50
Fine	4.62

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

U.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 22-12-36	5029000	5386000
Receipts Yesterday 22-12-36	32000	66000
Exports to date 22-12-36	2837000	3292000
Stock at Ports 18-12-36	2893000	2830000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-12-36	2290000	1379000
Stock at Liverpool 18-12-36	834000	628000
Visible Supply 18-12-36	6720000	6901000
Quantity in sight 18-12-36	9295000	8907000
Quantity out of sight 18-12-36	5827000	5112000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 23.

	Cwts.
Wheat	18,440
Linseed	168
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	405
Gingellyseed	4,276
Poppyseed	304
Groundnuts	23,437
Castorseed	713
Rice	19,653
Myrabollams	1,446
Cottonseed	25,491
Gram	958
Joowar	528
Maize	14
Barley	590
Bajree	2,668
Indian Sugar	2,576
	Tons.
Coal	4,035

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 23

Following a small decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 222 for Broach A/M delivery but owing to reports of light frost in some parts of Gujarat the market opened steady at Rs. 222/4 and advanced to Rs. 222/8 on scattered buying. The undertone of the market was good but business was restricted.

The local market ruled steady with an improved demand and Broach A/M. were quoted at Rs. 223. Liverpool opened at a decline of one point only which steadied. The market and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	223 12 0
Oomra D/J	204 0 0
Oomra March	204 0 0
Bengal D/J	171 8 0
Bengal March	170 0 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

163 Volkart Brothers Katol 14 on

51 Goso Kabushikwaiso Nandurbar 3 off

91 Goso Kabushikwaiso Sindurni 200 3/4

30 Amershi Damodar Burhanpur 231

100 Amershi Damodar Murtizapur 197 1/2

46 Amershi Damodar Akot 206 1/4

136 Amershi Damodar Bodvad 191 1/2

400 Japan Cotton Khanna 6 on

51 Japan Cotton Kurduwadi 203

70 Japan Cotton Shegaon 200

53 Moon Mill Ujjain 9 1/4 on

128 Japan Cotton Pusad 2 on

100 Nursey Nagsey Jalgaon 2 off

102 Japan Cotton Botad 5 off

244 Shamji Karamshi Shegaon 197 1/2

280 Kilachand Devchand Neemuch 3 off

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	Nil	Nil.
Oomra	1,700	4,950

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G—				
Bengal U.P.	180	177	174	171
Punjab	180	177	174	171
Oomra No. 3	211	208	205	202
C.P. No. 1	227	224	221	218
C.P. No. 2	217	214	211	208
Khandesh	208	205	202	199

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bengal Superfine	183/86
Bengal Fine	178/80
C.P. 1	221/23
C.P. 2	211/13
Arvi	211/13
Ellichpur	210/12
Berar	207/08
Khamgaon	208/10
Mulkapur	206/07
Khandesh	203/05
Jalna/Sailu	205/07
Burwah Sanavad	208/10
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	217/22
Dhollera	207/12
Punjab/American	207/12
Compta	212/22
Westerns	212/17
Mirai	212/17

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	4,187	47,907
Central India	4,895	58,148
Barsi and Nagar	2,294	39,269
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,331	12,742
Berar	7,454	165,256
Central Provinces	2,017	38,055
Total Oomras	22,178	358,377
Dholera	114	4,160
N.-W. Provinces	50	3,163
Rajputana	1,154	10,443
Sind-Punjab	2,390	97,203
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	175	7,318
Westerns-Northerns	133	6,863
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,167
Persian	...	10
American	...	3,144
Egyptian and African	351	78,455
Comilla Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	36,545	572,477

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,161	67,913
Japan and China	27,667	293,478
Coast Ports	...	5,334
Up-country by Rail	...	84,133
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	66,390
Total	30,828	537,848

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Lower levels in Groundnuts attracted some covering and scattered buying. Foreign advices were quiet and the tone of the market was irregular. Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 43/6 and advanced to Rs. 43/11 but declined to Rs. 43/4 and again rallied to Rs. 43/10. March delivery opened at Rs. 8/8/9 and improved to Rs. 8/10/9. Castorseeds opened at Rs. 38/4/6 and declined to Rs. 37/13 when there appeared some covering and prices were quoted Rs. 37/14. Cottonseed opened to-day at Rs. 20/8/6 and after declining to Rs. 20/6 steadied at Rs. 20/6/6. May Cottonseed opened at Rs. 21/13 and after advancing to Rs. 21/15 declined to Rs. 21/12. The tone of the market was uncertain.

Closing quotations were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut Feb.	43 11 6
Castorseed May	37 14 0
Cottonseed Jan.	20 8 0
Cottonseed May	21 13 6

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 22.

March	2.85—1.
May	2.89—1.
July	2.91—1.
Sept.	2.93—1.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 23

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d to £7-1-7 and London-Paris Exchange rate remained unchanged at 105.13 while Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.91 9/32 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 21 1/4d. India bought and China sold. Business was small. New York spot silver prices were reduced by 1/4 cent to 45 cents and Montreal silver futures closed at a decline of 10 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 7/16.

The local bullion market was dull and featureless with scattered selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 0 6
Magsar	35 0 6
Posh	34 15 9

SILVER

Ready	52 6 6
Magsar	52 6 6
Posh	52 8 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 22

December	46.85—10
March	46.95—10
May	47.10—10

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 22

Spot	21 1/4
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 22

Gold Bars fine per ounce	£7-1-7

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec 22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 7/8

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON

New York and New Orleans markets to remain closed on the 25th December and 1st January.

Liverpool market to remain closed on the 25th, 26th December and 1st January.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec 22

Broach A/M 1937 opening 222 1/2; highest 222 3/4; lowest 222 1/4; closing 222 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 202 1/4; highest 203; lowest 202 1/4; closing 202 3/4

Oomra March 201 3/4; highest 202 3/4; lowest 201 3/4; closing 202 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 170; highest 172 3/4; lowest 170; closing 171 3/4

Bengal March opening 167 1/4; highest 170 3/4; lowest 167 1/4; closing 169 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-1-37) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 13 3/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec 22

SAKEL—	
January	17.81—06
March	17.62—09
May	17.51—04
GIZA—	
March	15.29—05
ASH—	
December	13.34+11
February	13.30—03
April	13.35—04
June	13.35—05

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 23

February	244.30—110
March	241.00—100
April	237.10—100
June	233.10+80

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec 23

Our market was easy to-day on heavy realising influenced by easier foreign advices. Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool wheat markets were easy on increased selling influenced by bearish U. S. wheat winter acreage. Some unwanted rains are reported in Argentine but in view of holidays there was more disposition to realise.

	Rs. a. p.
Linsted May	7 9 9
Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 8 9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 151; May 156 at Cross Rate 4.91 9/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 222; Liverpool May 6.66—03 Rs. 66 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 222 New York May 12.01 Rs. 49 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 9/32

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 23.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash Buyers)	£47-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£48-0-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10.75 cwts.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.50 cwts
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 37-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 47-12-0
Tone:—Firm.	

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

December	113 1/4d.
March	104 1/2d.
May	102 3/4d.
July	101 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 22.

December	dol.1.35 1/4
May	dol.1.29 7/8
July	dol.1.14 1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 23

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/7
3 per cent 1951/54	103/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/15
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 112/4
4 per cent M Deb	1974 111/8
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120/0
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132
6 per cent K P T	1956 132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled very firm with a small turnover.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec 23

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T Forward	1/6 3/16 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 1/4
Banks selling T T	270 1/4
Banks buying T T	268
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
MILAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	76 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	156
BOMBAY RATE—	
New York London	
22nd instant	4.91 1/4
London London	
23rd instant	1/2
London London	
23rd instant	8.91 1/2
London London	
23rd instant	1/3
London Paris	
23rd instant	1/2 7/16
London Paris	
22nd instant	105.13
London Belgium	
22nd instant	29.06 1/2
London Switzerland	
22nd instant	21.37 1/4
London Berlin	
22nd instant	12.21 1/2
London Stockholm	
22nd instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
22nd instant	4.91 5/16
London Amsterdam	
22nd instant	8.97 1/4
London Italy	
22nd instant	93.31
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 21st instant	£7-1-8 1/2
Gold 22nd instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
21st instant	21 5/16
22nd instant	21 1/4
London Forward	
21st instant	21 1/4
22nd instant	21 3/16
London New York Rady.	
21st instant	45
22nd instant	45
London Documents 3 Mos	
21st instant	7/8 p.c.
22nd instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
21st instant	3/4 p.c.
22nd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money—	
Call	1 1/4 p. c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p. c.
6 Months	1 1/2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.	

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight ended 15th December 1936:

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	Rs. 70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs. 31,55,06,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs 5,63,65,000
	Rs. 39,56,71,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised Securities	Rs. 5,83,51,000
Loans on Government & other authorised Securities	Rs. 5,43,40,000
Bills Discounted	Rs. 1,49,11,000
Lands & Buildings	Rs. 1,28,32,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 4,47,50,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds Government Paper, Treasury Bills Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs. 21,04,87,000
	Rs. 39,56,71,000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th/21st December	20,929
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	545,932
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	496,552
Increase	49,380

Tata Power Shares Firm

Tata Steel Issues Steady

A Manipulator's Market

BOMBAY, December 23.

Being the last open day of the year, prior to X'mas Holidays the local Share Bazar was open for one hour during which period prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market was irregular with some realising in Steel shares which was absorbed by short covering while Tata Power shares improved further but there was less eager buying.

Bulls claim that short sales were the chief cause of the strength of the market and they boast of taking deliveries, but Bears having no shares in their possession are forced to cover in a rising market.

At the same time it will be seen that Bulls always accommodate Bears by transferring their short interest every month. This proves that Bulls are also not "bona fide" investors otherwise, they have every right to refuse budly and can claim actual delivery. But their interest does not lie in buying actual shares by paying cash, but it is a known fact that they are cleverly manipulating the market.

As Bears have no alternative than to go on bended knees to the Bulls for accommodation and Bulls are so simple minded that they pay transfer differences every month.

The market is becoming self-cornered and prices are too high even to attract a confirmed bull.

Prices have crossed investment levels and often they reach levels which are unduly high and to-day it is so. It is a manipulator's market and outsiders must remain cautious, otherwise these benevolent Bulls will unload all their holdings on them without any previous notice of their intentions.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 8)	288	12
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	810	0
100 Century	168	12
10 Central India (Rs. 4)	253	12
100 Colaba (nil)	140	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
450 David	60	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-4-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	212	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1800	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	87	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	256	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	595	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	42	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200 New Great (nil)	173	12
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	82	0
100 Phoenix (10)	271	4
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1925	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	79	0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	200	0
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	680	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
25-50 Central (As 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1587	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-3-4)	141	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	14
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (As. 10)	40	2
100 Coimbatore	192	8
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	143	12
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	532	8
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	23?5	0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	389	6
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	305	10
10 Punjab (As. 12)	29	12
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	503	2
70 United (Rs 2-3-3)	162	8
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	376	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	0
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5450	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	169	6
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1730	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	6
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	153	2
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6)	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	195	10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1646	4
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	921	4
100 C Province	100	0
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 23

Century (171/14) 170 168

Bombay Dyeing (812/8) 816 808 812 810

Kohinoor (253/12) 255 254 256

Central India (252/8) 256 253

New Great (173/2) 173 175 173

Simplex (78/12) 79

Swadeshi (200) 200

Bundi (40) 40/2

I Cement (528/12) 535 531 532

Punjab (30) 29/10 29/12

Shahabad (503/12) 505 503

Andhra (1722/8) 1727 1721 1730

Tata Hydro (195/10) 195 194/11

Tata Power (1637/8) 1650 1641 1645

Tram Ord (153/2) 153

T Steel Defd (950) 962 951 962 957 963 951 956 950

T Steel Ord (246) 247/8 245 248/8 246/8 248 247

Tata Steel 2nd pref (178/4) 177/8

Bellapur (186/4) 187 184 185 186/4

B Steam (289/6) 286 288/12

B Burma (581/4) 585 578 580 578/12

100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	8
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (Rs 3)	43	4
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	95	0
75 Tata Steel Ord (Rs. 6)	247	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	268	12
Bombay Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	186	4
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	332	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 8)	288	12
125 Bombay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	578	12
50 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 5)	191	4
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	10 6
50 B Telephone (128) 1/8d.	122	0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 6)	10	15
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	142	8
50 India Invest Trust (Rs 2)	52	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	521	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	596	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	23	10
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	104	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	2
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
3 p.c Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	540	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	877	8
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	103	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	112	8
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	61	14
7 p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	112	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Giza Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

January	8.10—02
February	8.39
March	8.39
April	8.51+01
May	8.51+01
June	8.62+01
July	8.61+01
August	8.62+01
October	8.68
November	8.68
December	8.68
Spot	8.57—07

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 4 0
December shipment	3 13 0
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 13 3
July-Sept. shipment	3 14 0
Kesar ready	12 5 0
Saraya ready	11 14 0
Spot Java	F4.40

OVERLOADED TRUCK FRACTURES LEG

Driver Arrested At Falkland Remanded At Mazagaon

Shaikh Hussein Kassam, a motor truck driver, was arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday on a charge of driving the motor truck over-loaded, and for causing a fracture of the leg of Sunoo Gunpat, a coolie, who was walking along Falkland Road, carrying some pipes on head.

As the suspect was unable to furnish bail he was remanded into Police custody for a period of one week, by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY DECEMBER 24, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

Nation's Tribune Reaches Tilaknagar

Peasants' Rousing Reception In True Kisan Atmosphere

Punditji Touched By Loving Demonstrations

UNIQUE RATH PROCESSION IN CART-AND-SIX

(From Our Correspondent)

FAIZPUR (Congress Camp) Dec. 23.

Thousands flocked to Savda village making a line along the route from there to Tilaknagar and moved in a procession yesterday morning when Jawaharlal Nehru president-elect arrived.

The reception arrangements were on an ambitious scale.

On alighting from the special train at Savda station Jawaharlal was received by Shankarrao Deo Chairman and members of the Reception Committee.

Men volunteers presented guard of honour.

Four mile motor-ride brought Jawaharlal and party to Savda village where the welcome accorded to him assumed unique aspects.

The "rath" in which Jawaharlal was taken in procession was of a picturesquely distinctive note.

Jawahar and party arrived at Khadwa at 10-30 p. m. last night where they were received on behalf of the Reception Committee by Kher and Khadwa District Congress Committee.

Large crowds were present here also.

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 23.

(Congress Special Service).

It was a real peasants' reception that was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president-elect of the 50th session of the Indian National Congress on his arrival this morning by special train at Savda.

There was a rural touch in every detail of the programme arranged by the Reception Committee for the Reception and the procession.

Unlike such processions on previous occasions, the dominant note of the present occasion was simplicity and spontaneity which the unsophisticated villagers alone are capable of demonstrating in honour of one who is the chosen representative of the nation and whom in their heart of hearts they recognise as their own.

Over Ten Thousand Present

At a modest computation not less than ten thousand of these village people—young and old—men and women—had come forward and lined the entire route of presidential procession from the early hours of the morning for once leaving their usual work in the fields to greet the man whose persistent endeavours to ameliorate their hard lot has made his name a house-hold word next only to Mahatma Gandhi.

The special train conveying the president-elect and party which left Khandwa junction station at 6 this morning, steamed into Savda station punctually at 8 a.m. amidst ringing cheers and shouts of national slogans from the seething mass of humanity that had filled every inch of the small platform.

The smart and correct military bearing of volunteers under the command of their G.O.C., P. H. Patwardhan elicited appreciation from the President of the Congress.

After this short ceremony on the platform, the President was escorted out of the station and then taken in a motor car profusely decorated with tri-colour national flags upto Savda Municipal Hospital about a mile from the Railway station.

Here the President got down from the car and mounted the special chariot drawn by six pairs of bullocks after which the procession started on its march to Tilaknagar.

Touching Scene

The scene presented here was touching in the extreme. Simple country folks who had assembled in their thousands simply went mad at the sight of Pandit Jawaharlal on the chariot acknowledging the magnificent popular ovation with folded hands.

Panditji was visibly moved by all these demonstrations of love and could hardly speak anything in response to the insistent demand for a short message.

After receiving the address of welcome presented on behalf of

(Continued on page 13 Col 1-2)

POLICE SEARCH CONGRESS DELEGATES

Literature Seized: Nothing Objectionable Found

(United Press Congress Special)

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 23.

Surprise was caused in Tilaknagar this morning by the unexpected search and detention for nearly two hours at the police camp outside Tilaknagar of five delegates from Bengal to the Socialist Conference and also to the Faizpur Congress.

Mr Sudhindra Pramanik, Vice-president of the All India Trade Union Congress, Bengal, and member of the All India Congress Committee, Mr. Shamsulhuda, Member of the Congress Socialist Party, Bengal, Mr. Dayaram Bedi, Mr. Nityananda Choudhury, Organising Secretary, Bengal Trade Union Congress and Mr. Jagadish Pait, delegate from Bankura on their arrival here were detained at the police camp and their belongings searched without any search warrant.

The delegates protested but they were told they could take legal proceedings if they liked. The search was being carried out under specific instructions.

Some literature was seized but as they were not found objectionable those were returned. Mr. Brijlal Goenka representative of the 'Hindu Punch' was also searched.

WOMEN BREAK GORDON

Jawahar Prevents Volunteers Coming In Their Way

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 23.

The Reception at Tilak Gate where Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect, got down from the chariot and entered Tilaknagar was impressive in the extreme.

Two hundred "desh-sevikas" in saffron coloured saris offered him the 'arati' in right oriental style in the charming setting created by the indigenous bands and music and against a background of mist-covered hillocks overhanging the village boundaries.

The procession which started from Savda at 8 took more than two hours and a half to cover the distance of nearly four miles.

Peasant women who had flocked in their thousands since early morning to catch a glimpse of their beloved leader rushed towards him breaking the cordon formed by the volunteers at Tilak Gate, but Panditji wanted the volunteers not to obstruct these people but allow them to come near him so that he might accost them and acknowledge their enthusiastic greetings. — United Press.

GANDHIJI WAITS FOR JAWAHAR

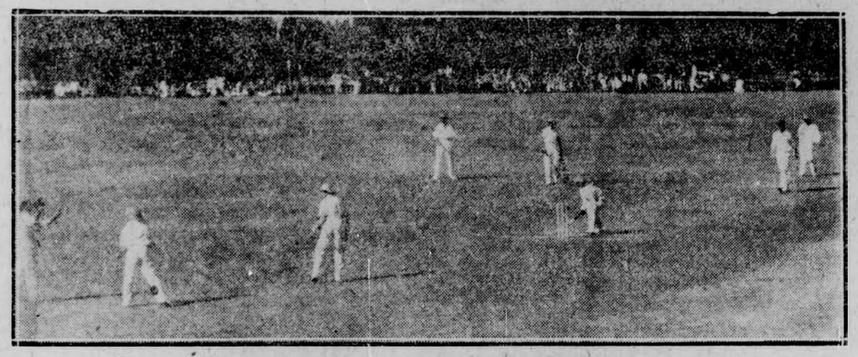
(United Press Congress Special)

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sjt. Mahadev Desai and others, went round the leaders' camp at 8 o'clock this morning, and had talks with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Acharya Narendra Dev.

He is waiting in the camp to greet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival.

Summerhayes and Greer, the European opening batsmen. Summerhayes scored 109 runs.



J. B. Patel caught by Bromley off Bradshaw.

Europeans Flog Parsi Bowling

Dashing Game By Summerhayes (109) And Bromley (96)

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH: 4 WICKETS FALL CHEAP

Europeans' 352 For 9

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Many of the tents were half empty, when Summerhayes and Bromley, the European's overnight not outs resumed innings, this morning in the second round of the Quadrangular contest and faced the attack of Minoo Patel and Palsatia, the former allowing only 4 runs while the latter's over went maiden.

Bromley and Summerhayes who were playing very carefully went on collecting runs at a steady pace. The pair seemed to be digging in for a long-stay, stopping every ball and hitting out the loose ones only.

Vajifdar, the Parsi skipper brought the first change in his attack after 80 was reached, Havewala taking the ball from Palsetia from the Gymkhana end.

First Century

The first 100 was hoisted in exactly two hours' play, and then Vajifdar took the ball himself replacing Patel from the Bori Bunder end.

The total going up steadily, Longfield, the European leader shouting from the pavilion, "Well done, boys! Keep it up"!

Shoulders Opened

Bromley now opened his shoulders and began hitting out with confidence. Vajifdar brought in Khot to bowl in his place.

Vajifdar placed him at the Gymkhana end and sent in a maiden, while amidst cheers Bromley also reached his 50 with a good stroke for one off Khot who was kept going from the opposite end.

Vajifdar, the Parsi Captain again switched on his fast bowler, Minoo Patel from the Bori Bunder end, but nothing seemed to worry Summerhayes and his partner.

Unbeaten Till Lunch

Summerhayes should have been caught in the slips but there was only one man in the slip and nobody at 2nd slip and gully and instead the ball went rolling to the boundary to register 160. This pair went on piling up at a steady pace, till the board showed 170.

Quick Changes

A series of quick changes in Parsi attack were made at this time, Havewala and Minoo Patel being tried one after the other, from the Bori Bunder end and Jehangir Patel and Palsetia from the opposite.

To the mortification of the Parsi enthusiasts Meherhomji failed to stump Summerhayes, who had stepped out of the crease to hit Minoo Patel.

The Europeans had scored 186, Summerhayes and Bromley, the overnight not-outs still unbeaten with 91 and 70 respectively when the players retired for lunch.

There was a collapse after lunch and the score board read 251 for 6.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Havewala and Minoo Patel were in charge of the Parsi attack when Summerhayes and Bromley continued their innings after the lunch interval, the latter opening his account with two consecutive boundaries off Patel.

The Europeans had now completed 200 runs in 235 minutes. The score-board showed 210 when Vajifdar himself took over the bowling from Havewala from the Gymkhana end.

GREAT PARTNERSHIP ENDS.

Bromley was very unlucky for missing his century, being caught in the slips by Vajifdar off Minoo Patel when he had reached 96 which included 8 boundaries. Bromley-Summerhayes partnership contributed 197 runs which gave a great start to the Europeans (227-3-96)

SUMMERHAYES OUT.

Bromley went out and Scaife came in to join Summerhayes. Palsetia relieved Vijifdar in bowling from the Gymkhana end. This change proved effective as Summerhayes was caught behind the wickets by Meherhomji off Palsetia in his second over after he had scored 109 runs. (240—4—109).

Longfield, the European skipper now joined Scaife who was soon after run out which was entirely due to the timely return of Mistry, who had substituted Khot on the field. (242—5—5.) This vacancy was filled by the world's fastest bowler, Larwood who joined his Captain.

Minoo Patel seemed to have got tired, for he was kept going for a long time and Vijifdar now replaced him from the Bori Bunder end.

LARWOOD OUT

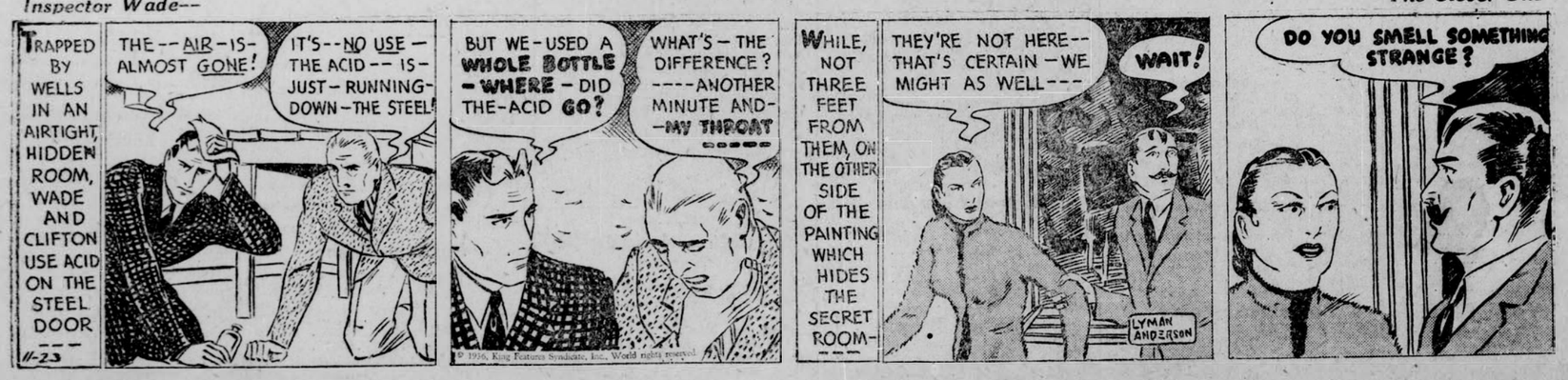
Larwood proved a failure as a batsman also but there is one thing

(Continued on page 4 Col 6)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

The Clever One

Inspector Wade--


TRAPPED BY WELLS IN AN AIRTIGHT HIDDEN ROOM, WADE AND CLIFTON USE ACID ON THE STEEL DOOR
11-23
THE--AIR-IS-ALMOST GONE!
IT'S--NO USE--THE ACID--IS-JUST-RUNNING-DOWN-THE STEEL!
BUT WE-USED A WHOLE BOTTLE-WHERE-DID THE-ACID GO?
WHAT'S-THE DIFFERENCE? ----ANOTHER MINUTE AND--MY THROAT
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WHILE, NOT THREE FEET FROM THEM, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PAINTING WHICH HIDES THE SECRET ROOM--
THEY'RE NOT HERE--THAT'S CERTAIN-WE MIGHT AS WELL---
WAIT!
LYMAN ANDERSON
DO YOU SMELL SOMETHING STRANGE?

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